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THE NORTH CAROLINIAN
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A writer in the New York Sun says that the time is coming when no cotton will be manufactured in England. It will be manufactured in the United States close to the cotton fields.

The proportion of actual cash used in mercantile transactions is very small, most of the business being done through the medium of checks and bills. The percentage of cash used in New York is 1.3, while in London it is 8.4.

The Mexican newspaper, La Patria, published at the City of Mexico, says that the United States government should return to Mexico the trophies captured by United States troops in the Mexican war, and which are now at the West Point Military Academy, thus showing its magnanimity.

Gold while in circulation is handled less than any other medium. It is usually kept in vaults of banks for demand rarely made, and for this reason the loss by abrasion is but one-half of one per cent. in twenty years. In a $20 gold piece, the standard weight of which is 516 grains, the government allowance for loss by abrasion is 2.58 grains.

To check the emigration to Brazil the Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs has appropriated money to assist 1000 emigrants who have already experienced hardships on their travels to return to their native land. It is believed that the stories of such wanderers will serve to dissuade others from emigrating better than all that the newspapers write and the clergymen preach for that purpose.

The New York Sun soliloquizes:—A thousand passengers for Europe. At $1000, only, apiece, is one million American dollars sent by a single day's steamships to keep the Old World's axles greased. And the same Old World folks cackle like a pullet over her first egg when they invest one million dollars in American enterprises. Why, America spends more than that on them every week of the year.

Some genius for historical research has unearthed the interesting fact that the first shipment of cotton ever made from the American colonies was made from the port of Charleston in 1748, when "seven bags of cotton wool," as it was called in the ship's manifest, "valued at £3 11s. 5d a bag," were exported to Liverpool. In 1764 another foreign shipment was made by James Habersham of Savannah, but on its arrival at Liverpool it was seized by the custom house authorities on the ground that so much cotton could not be grown in the American colonies. In 1770 ten bales constituted the shipment. Since that time the invention of the cotton gin has produced a revolution, and now Charleston alone exports more than 500,000 bales a year.

The New York Press thinks the first census bulletin from the division of pauperism and crime shows a satisfactory condition so far as the number of convicts in the penitentiaries are concerned. The figures, when compared with the report of the census of 1880, show an actual increase of 9 605 in the number of penitentiary convicts. The population of the country in 1880 was 50,155,783. The number of convicts in penitentiaries at that date was 30,659, or including the leased prisoners, 35,538. The ratio of convicts to the population was 709 in each million. The eleventh census shows the population to be 62,622,250, and the number of convicts 45,233, the ratio of convicts to the population being 722, an average of only thirteen to the million.

Lieutenant R. M. G. Brown of West Virginia has been presented with a handsome gold-handled sword by the legislature of his native state. This is the man who saved the United States flagship Trenton at Samoa during the disastrous storm there a couple of years since. At the time the ship was drifting helplessly on the reefs, without sails or rudder, when Lieutenant Brown suddenly ordered all hands into the rigging, and the effect being that of sails he was enabled to guide the vessel to a place of safety, thereby not only saving it, but the 450 lives on board. Witnesses of the affair—there were many, it having taken place in full view of the shore—say it was a most thrilling sight. At the time Brown had little hope of saving the vessel, but he determined to make a thorough effort, and, if unsuccessful, to go down with all colors flying; so, while the men in the rigging cheered each other and what was left of the crew of the Vandalia, which lay near by a total wreck, the flagship band was on the main deck calmly playing the "Star-Spangled Banner." One can imagine the effect of such an incident on those taking part and the onlookers. When it was found that Brown's "trick" was a success and the vessel resting in comparative security the people on shore fairly hugged themselves with joy. Afterward Lieutenant Brown was made a lion of everywhere and the United States navy department officially complimented him.

Dearest Not Costliest.

Those are vulgar things we pay for, be they stones for crowns of kings;
While the precious and the peerless are unpriced, symbolic things.
Lovers do not speak with jewels—flowers alone can plead for them.
And one fragrant memory cherished is far dearer than a gem.
—[John Boyle O'Reilly.

Next Door to the Church.

It was not the rectory; that was on the other side. It was a long, low-studded, old-fashioned house, with wide rambling piazzas, and a lawn which ran up to the very church windows, and preserved its identity as a lawn, and distinct from a church-yard by the intervention of a low iron fence. A gate in the iron fence, and a box-bordered walk leading to a little side door in the north transept, rendered the church easy of access, and left not the shadow of an excuse for any member of the Birch family to stay away from service. Not that the Birch family ever desired to stay away from service. Quite the contrary. Mr. Birch, being senior warden, took up the collection, and could not be spared. Mrs. Birch was godmother to all the babies who came into the world not sufficiently well supplied with that necessary article, and it was incumbent upon her to be a properly shining example. John went to church because his father and mother and Katherine did, and he did not like to be left at home alone; at least that is what John might have said if he had been asked, but I doubt if it had ever entered his head that he could stay at home. And Katherine? Katherine had loved to go to church all through her happy childhood and girlhood; and when she came home from college this bright summer—a "sweet girl graduate," as John mockingly called her—she loved it more than ever. Moreover, Katherine loved to go into the great dusky church in the sweet summer afternoons, when there was no congregation to disturb the solemnity of the place, and when she could sit quiet in a corner of a pew, and think her own thoughts and plan her own future. A glorious future it was to be, full of noble self-sacrifice and of toil for suffering humanity. And the sunshine falling upon the tiled floor in wavering patches of purple and yellow seemed to her to symbolize her dreams. The purple meant the struggles she should have to make; the gold, the joy which would result from the brave conquering of self. It was not very profitable, and her color symbolism was certainly all wrong; but the afternoons in the old church were helpful, happy times to her.

Sometimes John would come too. But John was a useful rather than an ornamental member of society, and he knew that his proper place was behind the organ, where he did not show, but where he rendered invaluable aid to Katherine, who, perched upon the high organ seat in front, voiced her ideals and aspirations in the music she wrung from the heart of the great organ. These afternoons were even better than the quiet ones.

The rector of St. Mark's was young, and new to the parish. He had heard much of Katherine before her return from college; too much, in fact, to make him look forward with pleasure to the prospect of such a parishioner.

"Katherine will bring new intellectual life into her circle of young friends," said her mother. "Katherine will know the reason for these new-fangled notions of yours," said her father. "My, but Kitty knows when a sermon is bad," said John. And outside the family it was the same, until the minister groaned in spirit.

"A paragon in a parish is a positive pest," said he to himself, unconsciously alliterative in his scorn. "I, at least, shall not bow down to this intellectual autocrat."

The day of her arrival came. It was Saturday. Mr. Carson was a frequent guest at the hospitable mansion next door, and after his late dinner he dropped in to pay his respects. "Better get it over with," thought he. He was not a man who fled from disagreeable duties.

As he stepped upon the wide front veranda, a figure rose from a hammock at the end, and came forward—a little figure, slender and graceful. The setting sun behind fell upon the golden hair, making a shining halo about it. The rosy gown repeated the colors of the evening sky. It seemed to the young man that the heart of the sunset had embodied itself, and was coming to meet him. And then the brilliancy of the sky faded, and there was only a maiden with golden hair and a rosy gown standing before him, holding out her hand and saying:

"This is Mr. Carson, is it not? Mamma told me to expect you. She will be out very soon."

Then, bustling, housewifely Mrs. Birch appeared in the front door, with: "Oh, Katherine, my dear, are you alone? Why, here is Mr. Carson! And, Mr. Carson, this is my daughter. How glad I am to have you know one another, after all you have heard about each other! Now do sit down, and talk and be friends."

Katherine looked at the minister again, and there was a twinkle in her eye and a curious little smile about the corners of her mouth. Mr. Carson felt more uncomfortable than suited his priestly composure. What had Mrs. Birch been saying about him? Could it be that he had been held up before this charming maiden as a paragon, until she regarded him as he had expected five minutes before to regard her?

"But, indeed, Mrs. Birch, you do me too great honor," he said. "I trust that you have not given Miss Birch a wrong impression."

And then he wanted to annihilate himself for having brought down the flood of eulogy which kind and outspoken Mrs. Birch proceeded to pour upon his devoted head. And Katherine sat demurely by and tried to look solemn and awed, as was proper in the presence of one whom her mother so revered, but a most absurd little smile would play about the corners of her mouth, making the dimples come and go in a fascinating way. Mr. Carson knew she was laughing at him, and he did not like it, but he liked to watch the dimples.

Katherine had not expected to find Mr. Carson a paragon, She knew her mother's fondness for clergymen of any sort, and especially for her own particular rector. She knew equally well her mother's habit of seeing and talking about the best in every one, and she had come home prepared to meet a very ordinary young man. Katherine had a habit, not inherited from her mother, of regarding most youthful members of the stronger sex as "very ordinary young men indeed." This was not because they did not admire her, but probably because they did. Katherine's ideals, you know, were very high, and then she was inexperienced.

After that, the happy days flew by on swift wings; the beautiful golden summer-time was fast growing into autumn, and the house next door to the church had had more than its share of good times. But it happened that often Katherine would be missed from the gayest of the parties, and would be discovered in the hammock, with Mr. Carson on a chair by her side, engaged in earnest discourse.

"Oh, they're talking plans," said John. "She's going to teach poor children in the slums of New York, and he's going to be a 'celebate,' whatever that is. I heard them this morning. He's going to lead a life of stern devotion to duty, he said; and Kittie looked soulful, and said so was she. Truly, if Kittie weren't so jolly, she'd be a stick, and anyway, she isn't so nice as she used to be. She's prettier, though, only Mr. Carson never notices whether a girl's pretty or not."

September came, and with it the time for John's return to school. The day before his departure he was lazily swinging in a hammock on the porch, when a voice called to him:

"John, dear John, just one more favor before you go!"

John knew well enough what was the favor she asked, and, after all, this was the first time, and she was a jolly sister, anyway; so he came, not ungraciously, down upon the lawn to Katherine, and together they went into the church.

Ten minutes after the door opened softly and Mr. Carson came in. He had brought a new Te Deum for Katherine to try; but Katherine was absorbed in her music, and had not heard the opening door and the entering footsteps and did not look around. The minister stood still. The church was cool and dim after the sunshine outside. The wavering patches of purple and gold lay in long lines across the floor. Katherine had not told him her little conceit about the purple and gold. She knew that it was silly, and he only thought vaguely that the colors were beautiful, and that somehow they reminded him of Katherine; and then he looked at her. In the shadow of the great organ she sat, grave and still, with upturned face.

"St. Cecilia," murmured the minister, and he too stood very still for a minute. Then he gave himself a little shake and came forward. How he was tempted to let his fancy wander, here in the old church! He knew his duty, the path he had laid out for himself to walk in, and it was a path of self-renunciation; but how his determinations had been weakening all through the bright summer time, and how he had permitted this paragon ("for this is a paragon," said the minister to himself; "though not the kind I had expected to see") to set his heart a-flutter.

"I must not," he said. And he walked calmly up the long aisle—up to her very side. But Katherine turned and looked on him, and smiled a grave greeting, her hands still upon the keys and a soft minor chord filling the air.

"Katherine, my little Katherine!" said the minister. And his strong hand imprisoned the little one on the white keys. The chord became a sudden jumble, and then stopped altogether.

"And when he called her little Katherine, and she didn't say anything, I stopped pumping," said John, afterward; "for usually Katherine hates to be called little."

The sun streamed in through the west window; the soft light fell upon Katherine's hair.

"The gold is the color of your hair, and the other is the color of your eyes; and that is why I love it, dear heart," said the minister.

"And the purple doesn't mean sorrow," said Katherine, very softly; "it means glory."—[Harper's Weekly.

Led Into the Valley of Death.

"There is also a 'Valley of Death' in America, although not many people are aware of its location," said Col. Benjamin G. Gleason, an old California pioneer who is registered at the Tremont House. He said he had read of the deadly place in the island of Java. He said if the valley in this country is not as ghastly it is as aptly named.

"A band of immigrants known as the 'Montgomery Train,' consisting of nearly 100 families, perished in a valley north of the old Mormon road in Utah about 40 years ago, and that is why the spot is known as the 'Valley of Death,'" continued the old pioneer. "It was a Mormon horror. Simply because some of the immigrants had displeased some of the Mormon inhabitants along the route they were led to their death by a Mormon guide. The place is 36 miles square and surrounded by mountains so steep they cannot be climbed. There is one entrance to the spot and that is where the train entered. Neither water nor vegetation is found there; beasts and birds shun the spot. Nothing but sand abounds. Even the snakes avoid the place, there not being enough in the desolate region to furnish means of subsistence.

"The immigrants were enroute to the Pacific coast, and it was to this barren region they were led by their guide, who, it is claimed, had instructions from the Mormon leaders to mislead the band and permit it to perish. The travellers reached the centre, and around and around the enclosure they wandered. The scorching sun poured down upon them, and children crying for water died on their mothers' breasts. Then the mothers with swollen tongues and burning vitals lay down in the sun to die. Strong men stretched themselves in death, and the animals followed.

"It was thirteen months after the band perished before the place was revisited. During all this time the absence of the immigrants was not explained. Finally, when the Kansas Pacific engineers were exploring the unknown region they discovered the barren spot. The train was scattered all over the valley. The wagons stood complete, while the skeletons of men women, children, and beasts lay bleaching in the sun.—[Chicago Tribune.

Air Currents Above Us.

Mr. F. Galton, in some recent remarks on the importance of observing the upper currents of the air, said that the great thing we now want to know is the state of the air above us; for we are at the bottom of an aerial ocean, and all we know is what takes place at the bottom. Imagine how little a marine animal that lived in the bottom of the sea, having the same intelligence as ourselves, would know of the currents above. That is precisely our position. We understand only one horizontal section of this superincumbent mass. Capt. H. Toynbee of England, commenting on Mr. Galton's remarks, observes that it seems possible that cheap balloons may be used to advantage where upper clouds are not seen. He thinks this is proved by the adventure of an æronaut who went to Madras a while ago and advertised an ascent, fixing an hour when the sea breeze had set in, with the object of being driven over the land. There were no upper clouds to show the motion of the upper current of air. Mr Bayley of the revenue board of Madras feared that there might be an upper current of air which would take the man out to sea. He took his glass and watched the balloon from his office window. At first, in the lower stratum of air, the balloon drifted quickly to the westward over the land; but soon, giving a peculiar twist, it moved seaward so quickly that although the man pulled the string of the valve, allowing the gas to escape very freely, he fell into the sea two or three miles from the land. Boats in the harbor hurried out and saved him.—[Goldthwaite's Magazine.

A Nice Scheme.

Grafton—What do you think, Tom? Bill Bluff, who we all thought so attentive to Miss Giddy, has gone off and married her mother!

Wiggins—Well, that was a nice scheme indeed for getting rid of a mother-in-law!

Not Disturbed.

"Store robbed last night."

"You don't say. What was taken?"

"Nearly all. In fact, the only thing not disturbed was the watchman."—[Philadelphia Times.

A GOLDEN HARVEST.

Picking Oranges From the Trees in Southern California.

Gangs of Pickers Busily at Work in the Groves.

The first picking of oranges in Southern California is made about the middle of December in the San Gabriel valley, and from the first of January, for a month or so, and the gathering continues unabated. A few weeks previous the wholesale shippers go the rounds of the groves. Many of them have arrangements from year to year with the owners, while many producers prefer to make new contracts each season. The agent inspects the grove and offers so much per box or so much for the fruit on the tree, and here the responsibility of the owner ceases. The shipper puts on his pickers, the grower receives his check and another year is begun.

The picking of the orange in large orange centres, such as the San Gabriel valley, is announced by an addition to the floating population. Gangs of pickers—Mexicans, Chinese, Americans, men and boys—gather from far and near, and the groves are filled with gay laughter and song. Everybody is at work, and if the crop, as it is this year, is large, everyone feels cheerful and confident. The orange grove of the imagination is a stretch of trees filled with golden fruit, where one can lie in the soft grass and luxuriate in the sight. The actual grove, while beautiful to the eye, is not a place for lounging, as the ground is or should be kept ploughed continually and irrigated often by floods of water. But the trees are attractive; ever green, often showing ripe and green fruit and white blossoms at the same time, they are an enigma.

A gang of men under the head of a leader or overseer takes possession of a grove bright and early in the morning, two or three men being appointed to a tree, and the picking begins. Tall stepladders enable the pickers to reach the top branches, and each orange is carefully cut from the tree, as if it is pulled and the string broken it will soon decay. The picker wears a bag into which the fruit is dropped, which when filled is handed to the washer or scrubber. The latter, generally a Chinaman, washes the black stain or rust from the fruit, polishing it with a cloth, after which it is passed to an assorter. Sometimes a simple machine is used, a runaway, so that the oranges of the same size will all collect together. This accomplished, each orange is wrapped in variously colored paper and placed in the box ready for shipment. A counter keeps tally of the boxes, as sometimes the owner is paid by the box, as well as the picker.

In some groves various machines are used. Thus one patent is a knife on a long pole, which is connected with a canvas tube. The orange cut in this way drops into the chute, and by an arrangement of traps drops from one to another, and finally rolls into a box uninjured. The ordinary method of picking, however, is by hand.

The orange pickers are usually a jolly lot, there being something about the business apparently that enlivens the spirits and imparts an air of jollity to the party. The Mexicans and Americans labor in harmony, but an orange-picking team composed of Chinamen and Americans appears to work the reverse. The Chinese picker finds that his ladder gives way without warning, dropping him into the thorny tree or upon the ground. He is bombarded with oranges from unseen quarters, or finds his pigtail fastened to a branch; in other words, as a rule, his life in the orange grove is not as pleasant as it might be. He is strongly suspected by his fellows of working at rates that will not support a white man of family, addicted to taxpaying.

At the orange picking time the country is a marvel to the Easterner. While standing among the oranges the picker looks away over grove after grove, fields of flowers, acres of golden eschcholtzias, patches of wild daisies, bluebells and yellow violets, and finally his eye rests upon the Sierra Madres, or mother mountains, rising but four or five miles distant, the garden wall of this modern Hesperides. His nostrils inhale the odor of the orange blossoms, while his eyes greet the snow banks of a vigorous winter. The great peaks are capped with snow, and the upland blizzard is raging with unabated fury. From the vantage ground of the orange grove the wind can be seen on Mt. San Antonio whirling aloft the snow in gigantic wraiths, tossing it upward in huge clouds that rise hundreds of feet, to be borne away over the lowland and dissipated. With eyes on this arctic scene the observer can scarce believe the facts, scarce realize that he can by a single glance encompass winter and summer. The orange picker, however, has no time to spend on the æsthetics of the subject; he is picking against time, and an eager East is waiting.—[New York Sun.

Grass in the Nile.

The grass barriers through which Dr. Junker passed measured 100 feet to a mile and a quarter in width, and frequently delayed him for hours on stretches that he might otherwise have put behind him in a few minutes. Dr. Junker directs attention to the fact, however, that even grass barriers are not an unmixed evil, since at high water their thickly matted substance serves the purpose of a filter in clarifying the stream, says Goldthwaite's Geographical Magazine. So it happens that the White Nile is "the clear," while the Blue Nile, in which the conditions are unfavorable to the formation of grass barriers, is "the dirty."

The grass is swept into the stream at high water from the swamps and stagnant ponds along the banks. This grass grows together in great masses, which, once floated into the stream, become welded by nets of innumerable roots and smaller water plants, till a barrier forms across the channel. The force of the current increases the compactness of the barrier thus formed, and brings it new material from above. The barriers differ greatly as to compactness; through some the Ismailia cut her way slowly, merely with her prow. Others were tramped down, cut and loosened before her by natives. Others, "like felt," as Dr. Junker says, were firm against such simple devices. Wire cables were made fast to each of these massive barriers near its edge, and at the same time to the prow of the Ismailia.

The steamship then backed water with all her power and thus tore loose and set adrift down stream great chunks of the barrier. To thus clear a river of a large barrier is a huge undertaking. Ernst Marno, for instance, with four steamships and several hundred men, was busy from September, 1879, till April, 1880, clearing his way in the Bahr el Gabel. The piercing of a barrier by a steamship bound down stream is frequently exceedingly perilous, as the loosened masses of matted grass, instead of floating off behind the boat are often driven back against her stern till she becomes as firmly imbedded in the grass as she would be in an ice field.

Country Life in the Argentine.

In a new country the traveler must not be particular, much less exacting; above all, he must not expect to find refinement among the inhabitants, whose whole efforts barely suffice to sustain the combat against the elements. Still, I cannot refrain from noting the impression of sadness and disgust produced by the sight of the towns and colonies of the pampa, and by a glimpse of the life that the inhabitants lead. Verily the majority live worse than brutes, for they have not even the cleanly instincts of the beasts of the field. Their houses are less agreeable to the eye than an Esquiman's hut. The way they maltreat their animals is sickening to behold. Rarely do you see the face of a man, woman, or child that does not wear a bestial and ferocious expression. In the villages there are no clubs, no libraries, no churches, no priests, rarely even a school. The men and women work, eat and sleep, and their only distraction is the grossest bestiality, gambling and drinking in the pulperia, with occasionally a little knifing and revolver-firing. During my whole stay in the Argentine, and in all the centres that I visited, I was struck by the utter absence of moral restraint, and by the hard materiality of the faces of the people, from the highest down to the lowest.—[Harper's Magazine.

The Wearing Away of Gold Coin.

It scarcely seems creditable, yet it is true that if a million dollars in $5 and $10 gold pieces were shipped to Europe tomorrow the mere rolling of the ship and the pulsations of its engines would wear off hundreds of dollars worth of the soft and precious metal. We Americans use an alloy of one-tenth copper in making our coins—to harden them. The English use less—one-twelfth. Some time ago the English Government filled two spinning cylinders with coin, one with ours and one with theirs, and set them both revolving. They acknowledged that theirs wore away much more under the shaking than ours did, but of course they were too conservative to change their standard.—[New York Sun.

Secret Mines of Cinnabar.

There are mines of cinnabar at Daguestan, in the district of Kyreen; but no effort and no artifice of the Russian authorities can as yet avail to ferret out their exact locality. The natives know that the Government will take possession of the mines as soon as it knows where they are, and therefore keep their knowledge secret. They use the mineral as a medicine, and sometimes they carry it in bags to sell to the neighboring towns. If a native is caught with a bag or basket of cinnabar and asked whence he had taken it, he will tell twenty lies to account for his possession, and neither by bribes nor by threats can the truth be gotten out of him.

Five Useless Palaces.

A morning contemporary announces as a matter of news that Mrs. Hopkins-Searles offers her residence on California street for sale. It might have added, as a companion item, that the Pilgrim Fathers had landed on Plymouth Rock. There has been no time for many years that the Hopkins mansion on California street has not been for sale, though, if public rumor be believed, the owner has not been distracted by many offers to purchase. It is, in fact, difficult to conceive who could want to become its possessor at any price.

The spectacle of Nob Hill, with palatial piles crowning its ridge, fills the stranger who visits California with mild amazement. There are five big buildings there, which were built as private residences, and which are as unfit for that use as could be conceived. They were apparently modelled on the plan of the palaces of the Old World, which were erected to be the homes of feudal barons and all their retainers. In the middle ages every nobleman supported a swarm of dependents. He had to find quarters for them, and of course his lodgings had to be large.

In our day rich men do not maintain much larger households than their neighbors. Individually they cannot occupy more than a dozen rooms, and as many will lodge all the servants they can employ. More rooms than this are of no possible use. Conceived in ostentation, their destiny is to become lumber closets. In the old feudal castles of Europe the modern possessor is lost; it gives him a nightmare to wander through a maze of rooms which are never occupied save by mice and spiders, and he flees to take refuge in a bedroom and parlor at club or hotel. It must be much the same in the mansions of Nob Hill.

If they have any destiny, it must be to become some day public buildings—museums or hospitals. Even for that use they would have to be donated by their owners, for the city could build suitable edifices for less money than they would cost if they were bought.

It seems odd that man with the sagacity required to build a transcontinental railroad and to acquire vast fortunes should not have understood that a house that is too big may be as inconvenient as a house that is too small. A very small quantity of shelter is all that the richest and greatest of us can want. A bedroom, a dressing room, a reception room, a parlor, a dining room, a library, and perhaps a billiard room—what more than this can Crœsus occupy, though he counts his riches by the hundreds of millions? Yet rich men go on piling stone upon stone and bricks upon mortar until they have exchanged what might have been a snug home for a barrack; and in the doing of it they generate a mass of envy and grudging which follows them to their grave.—[San Francisco Call.

Novel Use of the Silver Dollar.

Manufacturing jewellers have lately put the silver dollar to use in two novel designs. One is as the bowl of a souvenir spoon. The circular shape is retained, and the coin is placed under a heavy die that pushes the centre down until the whole affair is shaped into a shallow bowl that will hold nearly a teaspoonful. It is then fastened to a straight silver handle, at the top of which is an inch-high statuette of "Liberty Lighting the World." This is called the "New York" spoon, the fitness of it lying, I suppose, in the theory that New York is always chasing the mighty dollar. I don't think the spoon was designed in New York, however. The other novel use of the silver dollar is as a picture-holder. Here is a dollar that is like any other dollar, only that it is much lighter. By pressing the thumb nail upon the letter "E" in the word "United," the whole face of the coin inside the milling is made to fly open, and a hollow interior is revealed wherein a small photograph, lock of hair or anything of that sort can be concealed. So fine is the workmanship, and so skilfully is the spring concealed, that no one, even if he knew that the coin was hollow, could open it unless told how. Pressing on the letter will not open the coin; the letter must be slid a hair's breath to one side.—[St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

An Obedient Soldier.

In the confusion of the engagement at Shiloh the captain of a Federal battery was commanded to stop the advance of a column of troops dimly seen through smoke and dust.

"General," he said, "those are our own reinforcements."

"You are mistaken, sir," said the general tartly; "do as I bid you."

The captain promptly opened fire, smashing the head of the column and driving it to cover. He sighted one of the guns himself and did all the damage he could. He knew he was killing friends, but when obeying orders it was his habit to obey them in letter and in spirit. When he had stopped the column he seated himself comfortably on the trail of a gun and lit his pipe.—[San Francisco Examiner.

How She Lost Her Lover.

'Twas a summer ago when he left me here,
A summer of smiles with never a tear,
Till I said to him with a sob My dear!
Good bye, my lover; good-bye!

For I loved him, oh, as the stars love night!
And my cheeks for him flashed red and white
When he first called me his heart's delight;
Good-bye, my lover; good-bye!

The touch of his hand was a thing divine,
As he sat with me in the soft moonshine
And drank of my love as men drink wine;
Good-bye, my lover; good-bye!

And never a night as I knelt in prayer,
In a gown as white as our own souls were,
But in fancy he came out and kissed me there.
Good-bye, my lover; good-bye!

But now, oh God! what an empty place
My whole heart is! Of the old embrace
And the kiss I loved, there is not a trace;
Good-bye, my lover; good-bye!

He sailed not over the stormy sea,
And he went not down in the waves, not he;
But oh, he is lost, for he married me;
Good-bye, my lover; good-bye!
—[J. W. Riley, in Chicago Herald.

HUMOROUS.

There are no pieces left of broken silence.

The heart of a city is probably where its beats come from.

No matter what the season may be, it is always spring with frogs.

"Is your wife lecturing now?" "Well—ah—not on the platform."

As a rule girls don't like to talk on present topics of the day, but they do just love to discuss those that are not present.

A boy whose leg was repaired in New York by grafting some skin from a dog, complains now that his skin barks easily.

When little Sallie bumps her nose and goes to mamma for words of comfort, she may be said to consult a soothe-sayer.

Josie—And even with a cross baby you do not find marriage a failure, Jessie—No; you see John is a professional pedestrian.

Mrs. Noear—Do you think my daughter will be a musician? Professor—I gan't zay. She may. She tell me she gome of a long-lived family.

Fulsom (at conclusion of orchestral overture)—That certainly was rare music. Criticus—I agree with you; nobody could truthfully say it was well done.

"Then," he said, after she had rejected him, "this is the end of all?" "Oh, not necessarily," she replied, cheerfully. "The world seems to be going yet."

Rose—I think I'll say yes. It is better to marry a man you respect than one you adore. Dolly—But it's so much easier to love men than to respect them.

"Another 'tie-up' on the road," exclaimed a Western conductor, as he caught sight of a victim of Judge Lynch dangling from a wayside telegraph pole.

Mary—Mebbe I'm ugly now, mum, but in my day I've broken a good many hearts. Mistress—Well, Mary, if you handled the hearts the way you do my best china, I believe you.

If there is such a thing as real, downright mortification on this earth, it is in the feeling of the man, who, himself intending to cheat, finds that he has picked up the small end of a horse trade.

Fond Father (to Bobby, aged 5)—Now, Bobby, what is the hardest stone in the world? Bobby—Don't know. Fond Father—Can't you think? Bobby—Yeth, thir; but I can't think hard enough.

Mrs. Justwed—Good morning, Mr. T. I wish you'd send me up a quart of potatoes; Lyonnaise ones, if you please, and a small mock turtle. My husband expects company for dinner, and he just dotes on mock turtle soup.

Mamma—You naughty girl! You've eaten every cookey there was on the plate. I told you you might have three. Little Edith—Yes, but you didn't tell me which three; so to be sure I'd get the right ones I eat them all.

The student burns the midnight oil,
Pursuing wealth and fame,
And every month he has to pay
A gas bill just the same.

One of Nature's Wonders.

Naturalists say that the feet of the common working bee exhibit the curious combination of a basket, a brush and a pair of pinchers. The brush, the hairs of which are arranged in symmetrical rows, are only to be seen with a high grade microscope. With this brush of fairy delicacy the bee brushes its velvet robe to remove he pollen dust with which it becomes oaded while sucking up the nectar of flowers. Another delicate apparatus is the spoon-shaped appendage which receives the gleanings that the bee wishes to carry to the hive. Finally, by opening the "brush" and the "basket" by means of a neat little hinge, the two become a pair of pinchers, which render important service in constructing the cells for reception of the honey.—[St. Louis Republic.

The North Carolinian.

Published Every Wednesday.

For terms and advertising rates see first page.

Communications relative to and of the interest of the Albemarle District solicited.

THE NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

By its complete reorganization on the basis of a Cabinet office, Secretary Rusk has greatly increased the efficiency of the Agricultural Department of Agriculture. The scientific interests of agriculture have been placed under the supervision of a most efficient Assistant, matters executive and administrative being reserved for the Chief's own attention.

The want of a prompt and widespread publication of the results of the Department work has been met by the establishment of a special division. The first efforts of the new division were directed to establishing such relations with the agricultural press as would enlist in the work the cordial cooperation of the vast organization, and it has been successful

The work of the division of vegetable pathology, both in the labrotery and in the field, has been practically developed. Results already attained have proved of incalculable value to agriculture. And preparations are being made to greatly extend the effectiveness and usefulness of the Weather Bureau about being transferred to this Department.

NATIONAL EXPENDITURES

It is an interesting study to inquire into the expenditure of nations. The maintenance of idle unproductive men, in armies and navies, is what is called "the waste" of nations. European nations suffer from this more than does our Republic, so much so that every working man is said to have an idle man to carry on his back over there. We are free comparatively from this kind of waste.

A glance at our appropriation bills shows what expenditures are productive and what are not. About pension appropriations there is a difference of opinion, but they are simply paying what was promised. Indian appropriations pay for land bought of them, and are the discharge of mortgages the same as borrowed money by farmers. The postoffice is a convenience as well as all carriers are, and is necessary. The river and harbor bill is an expenditure to enable the people to carry on commerce easier and cheaper, and is, therefore, an investment by the people. The legislative, executive and judicial appropriations simply pay for a National board of control to manage the whole. Our service is considered necessary, and so far as it assists commerce, it is. But the CAROLINIAN believes that the time will come when nations will consult by mail and cable, As for the army and navy, they are a waste from a productive standpoint. Of all nations we have the least for what is not necessary.

THE REASON.

The question is asked: "If it is a wise thing and was a proper one to put sugar on the free list, why not all other necessaries?" The answer of the CAROLINIAN is that we cannot supply ourselves with sugar We consume annually 90 per cent more sugar than we can possibly raise. Sugar is, therefore, practically a non-competive article, and it has been put on the free list, where all non-competitive articles belong under the protective policy.

We can make clothing, hats, carpets and blankets, etc., to supply our own needs, but in order to do it must pay a higher rate of wages to employes than is paid abroad. This the protective duty enables manufacturers to do. At the same time inventive genius and competition in sales keeps down the prices of such commodities, and they can be bought, grade for grade, as cheaply here as abroad. They are articles on which foreign competition would ruin our manufacturers but for protection,

Ask an intelligent farmer which he would rather have planted beside him, another farm or a factory? His reply will be, the latter, of course, and why? The farmer would be a competitor while the latter would bring him a new market of consumers.

The enthusiasts who desire to form a third party have decided to delay organization until next year. With good crops, fair prices for produce and general prosperity there will hardly be enough left of the third party by that time to make it worth while to ornanise.

The McKinley tariff has done and is doing more to increase foreign trade, so far as exports are concerned, than any thriff before passed

The movements of the Alliance does not increase the serenity of the Democratic politicians of the State.

THE FIRST TARIFF.

The members of the first American Congress were mainly farmers. And yet the second act they passed was a protective tariff. It was signed by President Washington the 1st. day of July 1789. The purpose of the bill was declared to be two-fold, first to raise revenue to conduct the government, and second to encourage manufactures—exactly what the Republican purposes of protection are to day.

President Harrison returned back to Washington on Friday night. He was met everywhere with marked manifestations of esteem and he has made a wonderfully favorable impression. It is no easy task to speak day after day in State after State, and say something appropriate on all occasions, but he has been fully equal to it,

The North Carolina Real Estate Convention, the first of its kind in this State, was held at Raleigh last week. Some 75 delegates from different parts of the State were in attendance. A permanent Association was organized, with Col: W. H. S. Burgwin as President and John T Patrick, Secretary.

The slogan of American laborers and producers is being already sounded, and the object lesson of the Mc. Kinley tariff will sound and clinch the death knell of British alliances to crush American industries, labor, agriculture and progress.

The Hawaiians are clamoring for a Republic, and are ripe for a revolution to secure it. There will be no tears shed in the United States if they succeed in establishing one.

The St Louis *Globe Democrat* says it doesn't matter who originated the policy of reciprocity so long as it is certain to insure the election of a Republican President in 1892

WASHINGTON LETTER.

[From our Regular Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, May 15, 1891.

Another oft repeated Democratic falsehood has gone home to roost. During the first session of the last Congress, in the campaign of last fall, and during the closing session of Congress, Democrats were continually saying that at the end of the present fiscal year there would be a deficiency in the payment of pensions amounting, according to the imagination of the speaker, to from ten to fifty millions of dollars. The Republican Commissioner of Pensions and chairman of the House and Senate Pension committees were greeted with Democratic jeers when they stated their belief that there would be a surplus instead of a deficiedcy.

Now the proof is in sight, but if the people depended upon the Democratic press for their news they would never know it. Commissioner Raum has sent an official communication to Secretary Noble stating that he has made a careful approximation of the probable pension payments up to June 30, the end of the fiscal year, and that notwithstanding he has instructed all pension agents to make as easy payments as possible between this and that time he is satisfied that a surplus will remain of the pension appropriation for the current fiscal year amounting to at least $9,769,000. The cause of the large surplus is, just as Republicans in Congress stated that it would be, the allowance of the large number of claims under the new pension law, which did not carry with them such large first payments as those allowed under the older laws. When one considers that the Pension bureau will have to wrestle with a democratic House for its next appropriation it almost becomes a matter of regret that Gen. Raum cannot fix some way to pay out that nearly $10,000,000 of surplus instead of turning it back into the Treasury. as he will, of course, do.

The President returned to Washington to-day from his nine thousand mile tour looking somewhat better than he did when he left here and feeling splendidly, and greatly pleased with the cordial reception he everywhere met with, as well as with what he saw. He will pitch right in to work on the important business which has accumulated during his absence, with the determination to clear his desk as soon as possible. It will be a great drawback as well as a disappointment to him in dealing with foreign matters, of which there are a number awaiting his attention, if the state of Secretary Blaine's health shall be such as to prevent his actively assisting, as Mr. Blaine has all the points in all of these more or less complicated cases at his fingers end, and no one else has. He has taken a special peide in personally mastoring every foreign question that has come up since he became Secretary of State.

It is believed that the President has already selected the men who will occupy the bench of the new U. S. Circuit Court, and that their names will be announced in a few days.

Why I Am A Protectionist

Hon. Justin S. Morrill.

First—It brings together diversified industries which never fail to vastly increase the personal intelligence, industry and wage-earnings of the people.

Second—It adds prodigiously to the power of increasing, by machinery and steam and water power, the necessaries of life and of advanced civilization, and also greatly cheapens the cost of subsistence.

Third—It furnishes an opportunity for every person to find employment best adapted to his or her genius and capacity, that will secure the largest income or the greatest happiness.

Fourth—It creates a home market, without which the cultivators of land in America would be but a little better off than our Aborigines.

Fifth—It is the bulwark of National independence in peace or war.

Three Object Lessons.

J. B. Welch, of Bloomfield, Iowa.

Last fall the Democratic speakers from Maine to Georgia, in every state in the Union, denounced the McKinley tariff bill in unmeasured terms. It would bring disaster to our country, prices would go up and we would be obliged to pay nearly double for our goods. the poor man must pay a great advance on his clothing, the laboring man's tin dinner bucket would go up nearly 50 per cent, and, indeed, all articles of tinware used by poor folks would be much higher under that outrageous Republican tariff Have not the facts proved that these Democratic speakers were trying to deceive the people? Can the farmers, mechanics, and laboring men of this country long be fooled by such leaders?

LESSON 1: Wife says, I wish you would get me one dollar's worth of extra C. sugar. All right; I go to my grocer, order the sugar. He weighs it out and we are busy talking about the muddy roads. I take my pocket book out to pay him and behold two large packages of sugar done up for me. I said, you must have made a mistake! You have done up two dollars' worth and I odly called for one; how is this? Oh, under the McKinley tariff bill we give twenty pounds of sugar for one dollar. Why how can this be? Our Democratic speakers raid the laboring classes would be taxed to death under the bill.

LESSON 2: I was in a city, the other day, and passing along on the sidewalk noticed a large assortment of clothing out on the racks in front, as samples. My attention was called to some cards on the different suits. A full suit for $4.78, coat, vest and pants. The merchant stood in the door. I remarked to him: Sir, what does that mean, those cards, "four dollars and ninety eight cents?" Certainly those must be cotton suits! You do not sell all-wool suits here for $4.98? Yes, sir; we do, Why my good friend, how is this! Democratic speakers all over the country said last fall that the McKinley bill would raise the prices of clothing very high and poor people would suffer with the cold as they would not be able to stand the high prices.

LESSON 3.—Wife hears a rap at the door. Supposing it is a neighbor wishing to make a friendly call she gladly opens the door, There stands a man about loaded down with tin ware. One large dish pan used to sell for fifty cents, one large tin, quart milk bucket, two small buckets, one wash pan and two small tin pans, and, reader, what do you think? He offered the whole outfit to my wife for the small sum of one dollar.

That outrageous McKinley bill Democratic orators almost weeping in their speeches over the high prices of the poor man's tin ware under a Republican tariff. Is it not astonishing that voters can be humbugged by such statements as they listened to last fall by Democratic speakers? The McKinley tariff bill is gaining friends every day. It was passed only a few weeks before the election, and the whole Democratic party opened a bitter, unjust and deceiving campaign, and succeeded into riding into power.

I think the McKinley tariff bill will prove to be one of the greatest blessings to the laboring men of this country that has ever been given to the people. The Republican party may well be proud of this great measure, and as its beneficial results become more and more apparent and party spirit becomes less ravenous, the people will generally approve of its wisdom and acknowledge it to be a great blessing to our country.

If you would be rid of chills and fever Simmons Liver Regulator is what you need.

Plant Diseases And Their Remedies.

The North Carolina Experiment Station has just issued a 20 page bulletin, No. 76, on plant diseases, illustrated by 11 engravings showing the appearance of diseased plants and the best forms of spraying apparatus. This Bulletin contains a brief and pointed chapter on vineyard and orchard hygiene, and treats in full of the following diseases:—Rot, Mildow and Anthracnose of the grape, Peach Rot, Black Knot of Plum and Cherry, Apple, Pear and Quiuce Scal. Leaf Blight of Pear, Fire Blight of Pear, Peach Yellows, Potato Blight, Rust of Cereals, Punt of Wheat, Smut of Oats, Smut of Corn and Ergot of Rye.

These diseases cause a yearly loss of over $1000,000 to the farmers and fruit growers of this State, most of which may be saved by timely attention.

This bulletin will be sent free to all names on the regular mailing list of the Station and to others within the state who apply for it. Only a limited number of copies will be available for distribution outside the State. These will be sent, so long as supply lasts, to applicants who enclose 6 cents. Address *N. C. Experiment Station, Raleigh, N. C.* Gerald Mc Carthy, Botanist

In cases of colic in stock Simmons Liver Regulator will save them.—R. V. Cox, Haddock's Sta.

The saw mill of the Scranton and North Carolina Land and Improvement Company at Makelaysville, Hyde County, was burned recently. The loss was $15,000 It was insured for $5,000.

For distressing oppression and fullness in the stomach take Simmons Liver Regulator.

Application has been made on behalf of this State for an amount of floor space at the World's Fair at Chicago twice as large as that applied for and occupied at the New Orleans Exposition, where North Carolina made such a notable display.

Senator Vance, Mrs. Vance and the Senator's stepson, Harry Martin, will sail from New York on the 27th of this month on the steamer "Germania," of the White Star line, The party will take the usual European tour, visiting all the points of interest on the other side.

Winning Favor.

Tribune

The new tariff is fast winning favor. It has been a great revelation to millions of voters to discover that prices of necessaries of life affected by the tariff have not been enhanced, that nearly all articles of that nature are already so far supplied by domestic production, that the duty does not affect the price in the least, and that the foreign producers have been obliged in almost every instance to reduce the prices of these articles which were largely imported and on which duties were advanced thus paying the additional duties themselves. Facts of this nature by the thousand come to men in their daily experience, and they produce a powerful impression in favor of the protective policy. A great army of voters, who were cheated by false statements last November, have found it out, and are justly indignant. In almost every part of the country, moreover, new factories, shops, mills and mines have been opened, offering employment to more workers, on account of the better protection secured The people all around every such new centre of industry are noting the change and learning the true cause.

A Safe Investment.

Is one which is guaranteed to bring you satisfactory results, or in case of failure a return of purchase price. On this safe plan you can buy from our advertised Druggist a bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption. It is guaranteed to bring relief in every case, when used for any affection of Throat, Lungs or Chest, such as Consumption, Inflamation of Lungs, Bronchitis, Asthma, Whooping Cough Croup etc, etc. It is pleasant and agreeable to taste, perfectly safe, and can always be depended upon. Trial bottles free at A. Wadsworth's drug-store.

Catarrh originates in scrofulus taint. P. P. P. purifies the blood, and thus permanently cures Catarrh.

Terrible blood poison, badly covered with sores, and two bottles of P. P. P. (Prickly Ash, Poke Root and Potassium) cured the disease, making the patient lively as a boy of 16 years old,

Rheumatism was so bad that James Irvin, of Savannah could hardly walk from pain in the shoulder and joints of his legs. P. P. P. (Prickly Ash, Poke Root and Potassium) was resorted to and he is well and happy.

Abbot's East India Corn Paint removes quickly all corns bunions and warts without pain.

MILTON, FLA.

This is to certify that I have been afflicted with Scrofula or Blood Poison, for a number of years. The best physicians of Mobile and this city aid nothing could be done for me. I also took a large quantity of—but found no relief in anything that I took. My limbs were a mass of ulcers, and when I was sent to a physician in Mobile my entire body was a mass of sores. I had given up all hope, and as a last resort tried P. P. P. (Prickly Ash, Poke Root and Potassium,) and after using four bottles (small size) the sores have entirely disappeared, and my general health was never better than at the present time, and people that know me think it a wonderful cure.

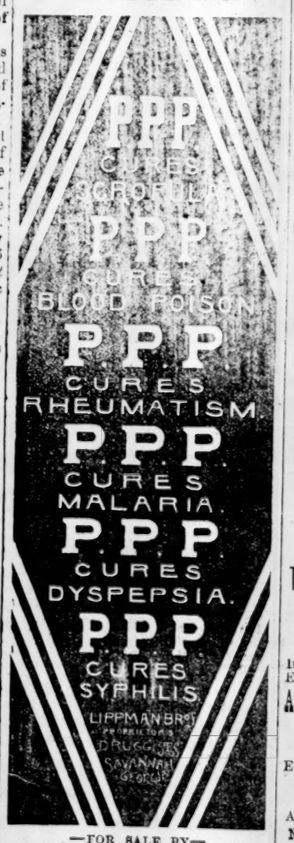
Respectfully, ELIZA TODD.

Tarboro *Southerner*, 7: Jno Denton, a one-armed Confederate soldier, who claims to have been wounded in seven places at the same time, took out marriage license Monday to wed Miss Annie Gardley. He is a festive widower of 55 years and she is a buxom damsel of 18.

For wakefulness, weakness or lack of energy, Simmons Liver Regulator is a specific.

Dallas *Eagle*: Last week while Mr R. S. Jenkins was ploughing in the field a swarm of bees came along and settled on his horse, severely stinging it.

Rev. Dr. Joseph C. Price, the well known colored orator, is placed in charge of the colored department of the Inter-State Exposition. He left last week on a tour of the entire South, in the interest of his department of the great show.



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Daily Trips

from and after July 1st to and from Elizabeth City, connecting twice daily with regular traing going North and South.

TERMS OF BOARD:
$2 per day; $10 per week; $35 to $50 per month, according to the number of persons occupying a room.
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Notice!

NORTH CAROLINA: Pasquotank County. In the Superior Court.

Timothy Ely and Harvey Terry, plaintiffs vs. John F. Davis, Wm. J. Griffin as administrator of D. G. Bush, dec'd, Burtis Barber as Executor of Thornton Conrow, dec'd, defendants.

The defendants above named will take notice that an action entitled as above has been commenced against the above named defendants in the Superior Court of Pasquotank county, N. C.; that a summons has been issued against the defendants and returned not found as to Burtis Barber, executor of Thornton Conrow, dec'd, and the said Burtis Barber as the Executor will take notice that he is required to appear at the next term of the Superior Court of said county, to be held in Elizabeth City on the third Monday in Sept. 1891, at the Court House of said county, and answer or demur to the complaint in said action, or the plaintiffs will apply to the court for the relief and judgement demanded in the complaint. This 18th day of March, 1891.

J. P. OVERMAN,
Clerk Superior Court.
Harvey Terry Atty for plaintiffs.

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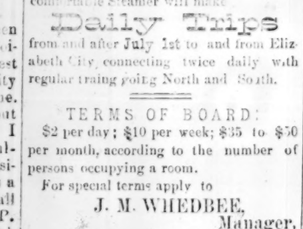

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8		Neuralgia, Toothache, Faceache	25
9		Headaches, Sick Headache, Vertigo	25
10		Dyspepsia, Bilious Stomach	25
11		Suppressed or Painful Periods	25
12		Whites, too Profuse Periods	25
13		Croup, Cough, Difficult Breathing	25
14		Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Eruptions	25
15		Rheumatism, Rheumatic Pains	25

SPECIFICS

16	Fever and Ague, Chills, Malaria	50
17	Piles, Blind or Bleeding	50
18	Ophthalmy, or Sore, or Weak Eyes	50
19	Catarrh, Influenza, Cold in the Head	50
20	Whooping Cough, Violent Coughs	50
21	Asthma, Oppressed Breathing	50
22	Ear Discharges, Impaired Hearing	50
23	Scrofula, Enlarged Glands, Swelling	50
24	General Debility, Physical Weakness	50
25	Dropsy, and Scanty Secretions	50
26	Sea Sickness, Sickness from Riding	50
27	Kidney Disease	50
28	Nervous Debility Seminal Weakness, or Involuntary Discharges	1.00
29	Sore Mouth, Canker	50
30	Urinary Weakness, Wetting Bed	50
31	Painful Periods, with Spasms	50
32	Cancer, Ulcer, Want of Nutrition	1.00
33	Epilepsy, Spasms, St. Vitus' Dance	1.00
34	Diphtheria, Ulcerated Sore Throat	50
35	Chronic Congestions & Eruptions	50

Sold by Druggists, or sent postpaid on receipt of price. Dr. HUMPHREYS' MANUAL (144 pages) richly bound in cloth and gold, mailed free. Humphreys' Medicine Co., 109 Fulton St., N. Y.

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Used by all owners of Horses and Cattle. A Complimentary copy of Dr. Humphreys' Veterinary Manual (300 pages) on treatment and cure of Domestic Animals—Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs and Poultry — Sent free. Humphreys' Medicine Co., 109 Fulton St., N. Y.

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Be Wise and consider the CONSEQUENCES of using inferior paints.
U.S. Gutta Percha Paint
IS ABSOLUTELY BEST
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Contains GUTTA PERCHA and other valuable gums combined with PURE LINSEED OIL which gives it greatest elasticity, durability and covering capacity and makes it water and weather proof.
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The best, hence cheapest for both painters and consumers.
If your dealer is unable or unwilling to furnish you this paint or give you full information address sole manufacturers,
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PROVIDENCE, R. I.
GOLD MEDAL, CENTENNIAL EXPOSITION, 1876-1876.
HIGHEST AWARD in America, Institute, NEW YORK, 1877.

"STANDARD"

Rotary Shuttle Sewing Machine!
RADICAL DEPARTURE FROM OLD STYLE MACHINES.
Shuttle Wheel-Shaped.
Shuttle moves continuously in one direction.
FRICTION NEARLY ABOLISHED.
Runs one half faster with same motion of foot.
Runs One-Half Easier.
Makes less than one-half the noise.
Rotary Motion is the Only True Method of Driving a Sewing Machine. Be not Behind the Times, but call on our agent and Examine the "STANDARD," or send to us for circulars, etc.
Standard Sewing Machine Co., Cleveland, O.
THE "STANDARD"
Is not classed with the so called "cheap" machines. It is
FINEST OF THE FINE!
We are colloquial books corresponding prices.
BUT
It is cheaper at double the price asked for the oddity of machines that they are. It is true economy to
Buy the Best!

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A pamphlet of information and abstract of the laws, showing How to Obtain Patents, Caveats, Trade Marks, Copyrights, sent free. Address MUNN & CO., 361 Broadway, New York.

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Hung on Thomas Coil Springs, the best coil Spring in the world, also hung on Brewster or Elliptic Springs.
Finely Finished; Bands, Sand-Rail and Handles, Moulding on Dash and Boot all being Silver-Plated; Leather Trimmed; either Plain or Georgia Lazy-Back.

Write for our 56-page elegantly Illustrated Catalogue giving full details of all vehicles manufactured by us.
We will quote special low prices on this job on application.
RATTERMANN & LUTH, WHOLESALE BUILDERS, CINCINNATI, O.

We want weekly information from every county of the Albemarle District, of every and all-new enterprises starting or established, improvements of all kinds, everything connected with the development of this section and the upbuilding of the people. Send us short, plain statements, as often as may be. The CAROLINIAN is interested in the material advancement of this section of Eastern North Carolina, and it will gladly publish all matters of the kind indicated.

DIRECTORY.

THE CITY.

Mayor—W. C. Glover. Commissioners—J. B. Flora, E. F. Aydlett, L. P. Etheridge, J. E. Wood and Elisha Overton. Clerk—J. W. Albertson jr. Treasurer—Geo. M. Scott. Constable and Collector—Walter Brothers. Attorney—W. J. Griffin, Collector of Customs—Palemon John. Postmaster—C. Guirkin.

Examining Surgeons of Pensions—Drs. J. E. Wood, W. W. Griggs and W. J. Lumsden. Meet on the 1st and 3rd Wednesdays of each month at corner of Road and Church streets.

CHURCHES.

Methodist—Rev. E. M. Jordan, Pastor. Baptist—Rev. C. A. G. Thomas, Pastor. Episcopal—Rev. L. L. Williams, Rector. Presbyterian—Rev. F. H. Johnston, Pastor. Colored. Methodist—Rev. M. N. Levy, Pastor. Baptist, Corner Stone—Elder Z. H. Berry, Pastor. Olive Branch—Elder J. A. Faulk, Pastor.

LODGES.

Masonic: Eureka Lodge, No. 317—T. B. Wilson, W. M., E. F. Lamb, Sec'y, S. S. Fowler, Treasurer.

Odd Fellows: Achoree Lodge, No. 14—W. H. Weatherly, N. G., H. O. Hill, Sec'y, J. F. Sanders, Treasurer.

Royal Arcanum: Tiber Creek Council, No. 1209—Fred. Davis, Regent; M. B. Culpepper Secretary, C. E. Kramer, Treas'r.

American Legion of Honor J. D. Fulmer, Commander; Zenas Fearing, Secretary, G. W. Bell, Treasurer.

Knights of Honor—John H. Burgess, Dictator; Wm. Towe, Reporter; Ed. Davis, Treasurer.

U. S. Benevolent Fraternity—E. F. Aydlett, President; C. E. Kramer, Recording Secretary; C. A. Banks, Financial Secretary; T. B. Wilson, Treasurer.

THE COUNTY.

Commissioners: G. M. Scott, Chairman; Elisha Lister, Elliot Whitehurst, Rufus Scott, M. W. Bufflins. Sheriff, Thos. P. Wilcox. Superior Court Clerk, John P. Overman. Register of Deeds, M. B. Culpepper. Treasurer, Geo. W. Cobb. Board of Education, J. W. Albertson jr., R. S. Crosby jr., and N. B. Jones. Superintendent of Public Instruction, S. L. Sheep

—MISCELLANEOUS.—

C. C. Pool,
Attorney-at-Law.
Real Estate a specialty. Office in CAROLINIAN Building.
ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

J. W. ALBERTSON. J. W. ALBERTSON JR.
J. W. ALBERTSON & SON,
Attorneys and Counselors-at-Law
Practice in the Superior Courts of the Albemarle District, and the Supreme and Federal Courts of the State

T. P. WHITE,

BOOT & SHOEMAKER
2d door North of Poindexter Street Bridge, near the Depot
Patching and Mending Rubber Boots a specialty.

GEO. W. BELL.
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At the Old Stand on Road Street
ELIZABETH City, N. C.

F. M. COOK,

JEWELER.
East Main Street,
ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

Hotels.

New Albemarle House,
Elizabeth City, N C.
C. W. GRICE & CO., PROPRIETORS.
TERMS:—$2 and $2 50 Per Day.
The attention of the traveling public is invited to this large and elegant Hotel It has been refited and made first class. It is centrally located, within a block of the telegraph and post offices, and convenient to the railroad and steamboat.
The Proprietors will spare no effort to make the ALBEMARLE a genuine *Home* for their patrons The rooms are large well furnished and carefully kept, and the table is of the best
Electric Bells have been introduced.

WOODARD HOUSE
EDENTON, N. C.
This well-established HOTEL still offers first class accommodations of the traveling public,
FIRST CLASS BAR ATTACHED
Sample Room for Traveling Salesmen and Conveyances Furnished when Desired
Free Hacks to all Transand Steamer
Terms Reasonable.
J. L. ROGERSON, Proprietor

EAGLE HOTEL.
HERTFORD, N. C.
Joseph S. Long, Proprietor.
New Furniture, New Servants and everything First Class.
Free Hack to and from Depot to passengers stopping at Hotel

ICE AND COAL!
RAWLINS, WHITEHURST & CO.
continue to supply ICE both in large and small quantities.
We are now receiving our supply of COAL, and will fill all orders promptly.
All coal is screened before leaving the yard. None but the best handled, and LOWEST PRICES guaranteed.
Office on Waterstreet, Elizabeth City, N.C. FRED DAVIS
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FREE OUR NEW FREE
Solid Gold Watch
Worth $100.00, most gorgeous watch in the world. Perfect timekeeper Warranted heavy, massive gold hunting cases Both ladies' and gent's sizes, with works and cases of equal value. ONE PERSON in each locality can secure one free, together with our large and valuable line of **Household Samples.** These samples, as well as the watch, are **free.** All the work you need do is to show what we send you to those who call—your friends and neighbors and those about you—that always results in valuable trade for us, which holds for years when once started, and thus we are repaid. We pay all express, freight, etc. After you know all, if you would like to go to work for us, you can earn from $20 to $50 per week and upwards. Address, **Stinson & Co., Box 812, Portland, Maine.**

The North Carolinian.

Wednesday, May 20, 1891.

☞ Rather too cool for cotton.

☞ The price of corn at Norfolk 75 cents; at Elizabeth City 70 cents.

☞ The Chowan Baptist Association convenes at Edenton this week.

☞ The Nags Head Hotel will be open for the reception of visitors on June 20.

☞ Read the article, "Three Object Lessons," in this issue of the CAROLINIAN. It is a clincher.

☞ The fruit was damaged, after all, by the "cold snap." The crop won't be as large as it first promised to be.

☞ The special attention of Superintendents of Sunday Schools is called to the notice of Rev. Dr. Johnson in another column.

☞ The attention of our vegetable and fruit growers is called to the advertisement of G. S. Palmer, 166 Reade street. New York.

☞ There will not be over half the area planted in cotton in this locality there was last year; but that of other crops are being increased.

☞ The supply of vegetables and pasturage has had its effect on the corn market. Those who have been still holding on for better prices were not wise.

☞ General Manager King, of the North L. Southern Railroad, has issued orders to the effect that any of the employes of the road found visiting bar rooms will be discharged

☞ The Washington *Gazette* says that Geo. E. Backman, postmaster, informs it that receipts of his office have increased six hundred dollars during the past two years. A good showing.

☞ Mr. Willis Casey, residing a few miles from Elizabeth City, died on the 13th inst, aged about 72 years. For a number of years he occupied a shop near Pailin's stalls on Main street in which he built road carts and did wheelright work.

☞ When a farmer says he has "no time to read" he has advertised the fact that he has no taste for it; and furthermore he has advertised his practical contempt of usefulness of acquiring knowledge by the experience of others—experience that he can get cheaper out of papers than he can experiment himself. So he is ever repeating the falacies of others, or more likely plodding along and earning no better methods very fast.

☞ The CAROLINIAN believes that this will be one of the most prosperous years on record for the farmers of this section. In order to reach the highest grade of profits the ground must be well cultivated, kept loose and porous, and the weeds killed off in order that all products may have the full benefit of the soil. Good cultivation will double the yield as compared with slip-shod culture. The CAROLINIAN predicts that this is to be the best year the Albemarle district farmers have had for hard and faithful work and good profits for many years.

☞ Reared on a farm and all our life taking a part in agriculture, we ever take pleasure in occasionally going out and seeing how intelligent and practical farmers manage, experiment and succeed. The other day we spent a couple of hours pleasantly and profitably going around with Capt. Samuel Waters over his productive farm. How he has improved it, and how his diversified crops are growing! He not only understands the theory but he has learned by experience and demonstrates in practice the proper treatment and culture of the varied crops. We thought that we knew a good deal about farming, but we confess that he showed and explained a few things that were new revelations to us. You never hear men like him croaking about farming not paying.

☞ As was briefly announced in last week's CAROLINIAN, the building of the Electric Light Company, located on North Pennsylvania Avenue, was totally destroyed by fire on Weddesday morning last. A little after midnight, Mr. Henry D. Bayne, the Electrician in charge, discovered a fire in the furnace room near the boiler. The hose was at once placed on and put it out. Soon after a fire was discovered in the adjoining or fuel room, among the shavings, which proved beyond control. Alarm bells were rung, the fire engine was soon on the ground and a large number of citizens hurried to the spot, but all efforts to save the building and machinery were futile. The property belonged to Guirkin & Co, and cost over $12,000. There was only $5000 insurance. Mr. Bayne lost nearly all he had—clothing, money, two gold watches and other valuables.

——We have had these lights long enough to know their value and feel their loss To be "cast into outer darkness," as it were, again is not an agreeable thing to contemplate. How long will it continue is, as yet, uncertain.

☞ W. B. Rodman jr., esq., has been elected Mayor of Washington.

——We are imitated by competitors in everything but prices. Robinson & Co.

☞ See advertisement of the Demorest Bath-Tub Company.

☞ The first of all gospels is this, that a lie cannot endure forer.

☞ General tidiness not only pays on its own account, but because to be tidy is to be economical.

——It makes the boys smile when they look over Fowler & Co's stock of Fancy shirts.

☞ After cleansing closets sprinkle borax around the edges of the shelves floor and you will not be troubled with roaches there.

——California canned goods in large variety at Robinson & Co.

☞ The unpleasant smell of newly painted apartments may be lessened by setting pails of fresh water around on the floors.

——When you are at Fowler & Co's ask to see their $1,25 black henrietta.

☞ The Roanoke Missionary Baptist Association is holding its 26th annual session this week at Joppa Church, Gates county.

——THE FRANKLIN is the best $2 50 shoe for men in the City. For sale by Moses Weisel.

☞ The attention of those wanting first-class flour and meal manufactured is called to the advertisement of the Woodville Mill.

☞ There is an advantage in finding out how the best farmers are conducting their work. This can be done by visiting such as are near at hand.

——The New Era Cook Stove takes no wood, does better work, and is the largest and best cast stove ever sold in this market. Robinson & Co.

☞ To the inquiry, "Is our exports of American manufacturing products increasing under the McKinley tariff?" the CAROLINIAN answers that it is. In March 1890, we exported of these products to the amount of $11,030,570. In March, 1891, these exports increased to $14,726,817. In the matter of Agricultural Implements we exported $234,456 more in March, 1891 than we did in March 1890.

——How can Fowler & Co, sell 26 line white pearl buttons at 10 cent per dozen.

☞ To make a good, live and entertaining local newspaper requires the special and personal attention of the editor. This he cannot give when away from his office. The editor of the CAROLINIAN has never made a canvass for his paper; it has won its way to public favor because time and attention have been devoted to making it worth reading. And, taking into account the character and great variety of matter furnished, both original and selected, it is the cheapest as well as the best paper in the district.

——Mr. Lund, a competent artist from Denmark, will have charge of my Gallery during my absence. Call and see the large Portrait given away.
J. F. ENGEL.

——A comfortable back room, in second story of the CAROLINIAN Building, for rent. Suitable for office or bed room.

☞ The CAROLINIAN contends that how to live cheaply is a question easy enough to answer if any one will be content to cheap living. Substitute comfort for show. Put convenience in the place of fashion. Study simplicity. Refuse to be beguiled into a style of living above what is required by your position in society and is justified by your resources. Set a fashion to neatness prudence and inexpensiveness which others will be glad to follow and thank you for introducing. Teach yourself to do without a good many of the pretty and showy things which wealthy people purchase and pride yourself on being just as happy without them as your rich neighbors are with them. Put so much of dignity, sincerity, kindness, and love into your home that its members will never miss the costly trippericis and showey adornments, and be happier in the cosy and comfortable apartments than most of their wealthy neighbors are in their sumptuous and splendid establishments.

—— All the latest spring dress goods may be procured at Fowler & Co's, including mohairs, cashmeres, henrettas, albatross and light weight flanels in all desirable shades.

——If you want a silk dress go to Fowler & Co's. They keep a full line of Surahs in dark and evening shades, Faille, Peau de Soie, Armure and the cheapest line of China Silks to be found in Elizabeth City.

LOCAL MENTION

The town is in darkness again. How we do miss the electric lights. —It has been cool enough for fires the most of the past week.—At the residence of the brides' parents on Burgess street on Wednesday evening last, Miss Kate Cutrell was married to Mr, William F. Carter. Rev. L. L. Williams forged the wedlock chain.—Dr. J. H. White, dentist, has been quite ill with an attack of the "grippe."—A man is frequently known by the company he keeps out of.—Attention is called to the new advertisement of Robinson & Co. The "A B, C," of that establishment is explained.—A party from Norfolk have submitted a proposition to our town authorities to put in Water Works here.—Mrs. McCabe, grandmother of Mr. J. T. McCabe, died last week, aged 76 years.—The Toadvine Lumber Co., are putting in two new boilers in order to increase the capacity of their large mill.—The versifier states an obvious truth when he says:

You will find it in all the professions,
In pulpit, in court and in shop.
As well as in strawberry boxes,
The best always get on the top.

—Mr. Edward B. Rose, representing the National Fish Commission, spent several days here last week gathering fish statistics.—How the vegetables are growing!—There are a good many things people hope for in this world. One thing that our people especially hope for just now is that electric lights may soon be put on again.—The Canning Factory of Taylor & Co, are now putting up peas.—Mr. Chas. B. Brothers has sold his building adjoining Canal bridge on Road street to the colored Masons who propose erecting a Hall thereon.—Mathias Johnson, a trucker at the Railroad wharf, while aiding in trying to lead a cow in a car the other day was knocked down and gored by the furious animal.—Our Young Man says that the difference between a hill and a pill is, one is hard to get up and the other is hard to get down.—Never put yourself in the power of a man who will kick a dog for fun.—The editor "tips his beaver" for the new subscribers and flattering compliment sent by "An admirer of the CAROLINIAN and friend of the editor." Such manifestations of appreciation cheer and strengthen him in his work.—Mr. Geo. D. Pool, the leading trucker, laid several bunches of turnips on our table the other day, ranging in size from a goose egg to a man's fist. The seed was sown in February. Who can match him?—People who really ought to lead never have to scheme to pull wires to get position. —There is a dude residing in a certain Ward of this town who is just now wailing

"How dreary seems each hour,
As it slowly, slowly goes,
To me kept in doors in anguish
With a boil upon my nose."

—It is not the man who grinds his teeth over trifles who has the most "grit" in him.—The cemetery is needing attention. Too many of the lots are sadly neglected.—Following the conflagration of the Electric Light building early on Wednesday morning, we came near having another several hours later. The kitchen of Mr. Thomas R. Bland, on upper Main street was discovered to be on fire. The alarm bell sounded; the "fire laddies" had the engine out ready to go, when word came that the collected neighbors had quenched the fire. Fortunately, but little damage was done.—A man of honor respects his word as well as his bond.—The grading of Pennsylvania Avenue, referred to in the last issue of the CAROLINIAN, is a decided improvement, and as it is the main thoroughfare from Camden, it was greatly needed. It was through the agitation and persistent efforts of Mr. G. B. Thompson, one of the leading public spirited citizens of that Ward, that it was undertaken and it was under his supervision and personal attention that the work was done, and, too, he was one of the largest contributors towards meeting the expense. A special fund has been raised to shell the center, which will be done in a short time.—Etheridge Brothers are putting up three very handsome houses on Burgess street, and H. C. Godfrey is having one finished on upper Pennsylvania Avenue. —The lawn party at the Episcopal Rectory was postponed on account of the weather.—The Ice Cream and Strawberry Festival of the Y. M. C. A. on Friday night was a satisfactory success.—The First Ward is taking the decided lead in building and improvements.—Two young colored converts were baptised at the usual place on Sunday evening. The ceremony was impressively performed by Rev. Z. H. Berry, pastor of the Corner Stone Colored Baptist Church.—Mr. R. C. Dreyer has started on his new dwelling house on Riverside Avenue. Elisha Overton is putting it up.—The Ladies Aid Society of the Methodist Church will meet, during the summer, on the first Monday of each month.—Mr. H. O. Hill represented the Odd Fellows Lodge of this place at the session of the Grand Lodge held at Oxford last week.—Our Foreman Mr. Lane Simons, was "downed" for a week by the grippe, but he is able now to be out again.—The "Childrens' Day" exercises at the Methodist Church on Sunday were specially interesting. The Church was beautifully decorated.—Arthur Pritchard the "Strawberry Man" of the Forks, laid several samples on the editor's table on Monday, the largest and finest of the season. He knows how to grow 'em.—Services in the Presbyterian Church, until further notice, will be held in the afternoon instead of at night.—Willie Mathews, an Elizabeth City boy now residing at Baltimore, is visiting his sister Mrs Ehringhaus on Fearing street.—Miss Sue Grandy, who has been seriously ill, is very much better.—There will be a lawn party at the Court House to-night under the management of Miss Ethel Scott and Miss Girtie Bland. The proceeds for the benefit of the Baptist and Methodist Churches.—Mr. G. B. Thompson is having a dwelling house erected on his lot on Burgess street near the Depot.—We acknowledge, with thanks, the reception yesterday of a large platter covered with rich cake and large saucers of delicious ice cream with a card attached: "To the editor of the CAROLINIAN with the compliments of Mr. and Mrs. D. B. Bradford on the 25th anniversary of their marriage" May they live to see and enjoy twice as many more.—The young folks indulged in a "straw ride" last night to the country home of Miss Ella Jennings, where they were handsomely entertained.—Contractor D. S. Kramer is very busy now.

The Newberne Journal says the first shipment of new potatoes from that section was made Wednesday last by Mr. McGee of Oregon, South Creek, Beaufort county, to New York

NOTICE.

The undersigned will be greatly obliged to Superintendents of Sunday Schools of all denominations, both white and colored, in the counties of Currituck, Camden and Pasquotank if they will furnish him at as early a date as possible with information on the following points:

1. Name and denomination of School.
2. County and township in which located.
3. Number of scholars on the roll.
4. Number of scholars under 21 years of age.
5. Number of officers and teachers.

This information is desired in order to obtain full and correct statistics concerning Sunday School attendance in the State of North Carolina.

REV. F. H. JOHNSON,
Vice. Pres. State S. S. Association, and Pres. Pasquot'k Co. S. S. Association.
Eliz. City, N. C.

An Object Lesson To Farmers.
Press,

A bushel of wheat will buy two or three times as much sugar to-day as it did a year ago. So will a bushel of potatoes. A bushel of wheat or a bushel of potatoes will buy twice as much of the luxuries of life as it did a year ago. The producer of wheat and potatoes, the lord of the soil known as a farmer, who contemplates these results of the new Tariff law is not likely to be frightened by the cry of "McKinley prices." The "McKinley prices" suit him to the doting of the i and the crossing of the t that records them.

Guaranteed Cure For La-Grippe.

We authorize our anvertised druggist to sell you Dr, King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds, upon this condition· If you are afflicted with La Grippe and will use this remedy aucording to directions. giving it a fair trial, and experience no benefit, you may return the bottle and have your money refunded. We make this offer, because of the wonderful success of Dr King's New Discovery during last season's epidemic. Have heard of no case in which it failed. Try it! Trial bottles free at A. Wadsworth's Drugstore. Large sizr 50c. and $1.

A Pertinent Question.
Biblical Recorder.

If the General Government or the Secretary of the United States Treasury should at once coin 5,000,000,000 of silver dollars, and make them of standard value, or equal to one hundred cents of good money, how would a farmer or a mechanic get posession of one of them? Would he not have to make ten pounds of high grade cotton, or do a certain amount of work in order to get the dollar?

One Secret of Harrison's Success.
From The Boston Journal,

One of the secrets of President Harrison's success in his brief speeches is his happy faculty of touching upon precisely the interests that are nearest the heart of his hearers.

A Crusher To Their Hopes
From The St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Every reciprocity treaty which the Administration achieves is a torpedo under the hull of the Democratic ship in 1892.

Much The Worse Malady.
From The Washington Post.

Secretary Blaine is suffering a slight attack of indigestion, but Salisbury has an aggravated case of seal skin dyspepsia on hand.

A woman and man claiming to be Second Adventist, are stirring up the people and making converts in Duplin County.

If you are melancholy or down with the blues you need Simmons Liver Regulator

Important to Ladies Only.

We want a woman in every county to establish a Corset Parlor for the sale of Dr Nichols' Celebrated Spiral Spring Corsets and Clasps, warranted never to break, will outwear any three ordinary corsets. Wages $40 to $75 per month and expenses; we furnish complete stock on consignment. Settlement monthly, position permanent; $3 outfit free; inclose 18cstamps to pay postage, etc. Address with references, G. D. NICHOLS & Co, 25 East 14th, St New York.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers Salt Rheum, Fever, Sores, Tetter. Chapped Hands, Chilblains Corns, and all Skin Eruptions and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cts per box. FOR SALE BY A. WADSWORTH.

Woodville Mill.

Having thoroughly repaired the Grist and Saw Mill at Woodville, I am prepared to manufacture first-class quality of

FLOUR and MEAL.

Sawing likewise done.
E. R. WHEDBEE.
Woodville, May 20.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder
ABSOLUTELY PURE

—TRAVEL & TRANSPORTATION.—

Norfolk Southern Railroad.

Schedule in Effect December 8th, 1890.

Norfolk Southern Railroad Mail and Express Trains, Southbound, except Sundays, leave Elizabeth City at 11.35 A. M., and on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 6.30 P. M., Northbound, daily except Sundays, leave Elizabeth City at 2.30 P. M., and on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 8.40 A. M. Both trains arrive at and depart from Norfolk and Western Depot, Norfolk, connect at Norfolk with all Rail and Steamer Lines, and at Edenton with Steamers for Roanoke, Cashie, Chowan and Scuppernong Rivers also with Albemarle & Pamlico Railroad Steamer for all stations on A. & P. R. R., Bay River and South Creek.

Through tickets on sale and baggage checked to all principal Points.

EASTERN CAROLINA DISPATCH.
Fast Freight and Passenger Line.

The new and elegant Steamer ALGUSK leaves Elizabeth City every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 6.30 P. M, for Newberne, connecting with the A. & N. C. R. R. for Goldsboro, with the Atlantic Coast Line for Wilmington, Charleston, &c, and with the R. & D. R. R. train for Raleigh, Greensboro, &c. Returning, leaves Newberne Monday, Wednesday and Friday, stopping at Roanoke Island going and returning.

Tickets on sale on board Steamer for Kinston, Goldsboro and Morehead City, Steamer Vesper will make semi-weekly trips between Elizabeth City and Washington, for freight only.

Daily all rail service between Elizabeth City and New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Norfolk.

Through cars, and as low rates and quicker time than by any other route.

Direct all goods to be shipped via Eastern Carolina Dispatch as follows: From Norfolk by Norfolk Southern Railroad; Baltimore, by P. W. & B. R. R., President street station; Philadelphia, by Pennsylvania R. R., Broad street Station; New York, by Pennsylvania R. R., Pier 27 North river.

For further information apply to T. Selby Harney, Agent Elizabeth City, or to the Central Office of the Norfolk Southern Railroad, Norfolk, Va,

M. K. KING, General Manager. H. G. HUDGINS, Gen. Frt. & Pas. Agt

Norfolk and North Carolina CANAL COMPANY.

S. W. GARY, Superintendant.

The Norfolk & North Carolina Canal will admit barge built vessels drawing five feet water, lighter-built vessels four feet.

The Locks will admit vessels 96 feet and 16½ breadth of beam.

Rafts secured with chains must not be over 14 feet wide; secured with binder, not over 12 feet wide. They must be well secured to the satisfaction to the Canal authorities.

Steamers will not be admitted without a permit from the Office at Norfolk.

Vessels over 90 feet length and over 15 feet beams (the dimensions called for by the Charter) navigate the Canal at their own risk.

SAL MONSKY.

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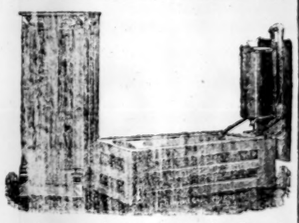
Paid on Land after the Close of the War until 1867 Refunded.

James B. Mason, Attorney-at-Law, Chapel Hill, N.C., will collect this tax for
FIVE CENTS ON THE DOLLAR.
Send your **Receipts** to him. If lost, write him the facts. For references he gives the best citizens of Chapel Hill.



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BATH-TUB.
It excels anything in the market. The latest novelty out. Sure to please every one. Dont put in a Bath-Tub until you write us for Catalogue and prices.
DEMOREST BATH-TUB CO.,
DEMOREST, GEORGIA

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

The undersigned having qualified as Administrator upon the estate of Robinson White deceased, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and all persons having claims against the said estate to present them within one year from the date of this notice or it will be pleaded in bar of recovery.

E. M. UNDERWOOD, Adm'r.
Elizabeth City, N, C., May 13, 1891.

Two well known young ladies of Tarboro have embraced Judaism in order to wed Jewish lovers.

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Attentive to All
Below in Price,
Careful to Please.

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ROBINSON & CO.,
Water Street, - - - Elizabeth City, N. C.

AGENT FOR DUPONT'S POWDER { "EVERYBODY SAYS" } TOBACCO AND SNUFF AT FACTORY PRICES

That business has been dull and money scarce during the last six months, Notwithstanding this our business has been larger than for any six months since we began, and continues to increase.

Here's Food for Thought

in this condition of things. The reason for it is of great interest to those who have families to provide for. We have been in this business and have done nothing else for twenty years and it is reasonable to suppose that we know our business, when and how to buy to be best served, We purchase in large lots direct from first hands, for cash only, and it will pay you

To Examine Our Stock of

Groceries, Tobacco, Snuff, Cigars, Hardware, Guns, Pistols, Cutlery. Paints, Oils, Lead, Zinc, Varnishes and colors, Buggy and Cart Harness, Saddles, Whips, Ship Chandlery, Hay, Lime, Cement, Plaster, &c.

Quotations Cheerfully Given. Lowest Prices Guaranteed. { J. B. FLORA,
New Store, Foot of Main Street, Elizabeth City N. C.

The Largest Stock of
Dry Goods, Notions and Shoes
Ever Shown in Elizabeth City,
Are now open for your examination at
Fowler & Co's.
—With prices to please both at—
Wholesale and Retail.

Furniture, Wares and Stationery.

☞ I have constantly on hand a large and full assortment of

Household Furnishing Goods, Tin-ware, Wooden-ware, Table Cutlery Queens, Porcelain and French Decorated Ware, Chandeliers, Glass-ware, Wall-paper, Carpets, Oil-cloths, Glass, &c., &c.

Also Bibles, School Books, Poets and Novels at NEW YORK PRICES! Albums, Sunday School Supplies and all kinds of Stationery very low.

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Water Street, Elizabeth City, N. C

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JOB PRINTING

with neatness and dispatch, and at bottom prices. Give me a call.

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Marble Granite Works, Monuments, &c.
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BALTIMORE, MD.
F. H. ZIEGLER, Ag't, Elizabeth City.
L. F. ZIEGLER, Ag't, Ederton, N. C,

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

The undersigned have entered into partnership to carry on the UNDERTAKER'S Business at this place as the successors of the late John H. Ziegler, and at the old stand. In accordance with the wish of the said deceased, expressed in his last will and testament, the business will be conducted in the name of "JOHN H. ZIEGLER" as heretofore.

We will endeavor to serve the public in our line of business upon the same principles of fairness and honesty as were always observed and acted upon by our honored predecessor.

☞ A full supply of Metalic Cases, Cloth Covered and Wooden Caskets kept on hand
March 6, 1889.
CHRISTINA ZIEGLR.
FRED H. ZIEGLER.

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For This Space,

Because I have something to say that is of interest to practical people.

Because I want to reach the knowing and progressive people of this vicinity,

Because people of this class are the people whose trade I desire to win.

The Best People

Are the thinking people. They know what they want. They are not to be won by mere irresponsible cackle. Fair dealing wins them. Once won they are staunch customers, not to be budged by bluster.

All Thinking People

Are invited to make an examination of our goods, in order to be convinced of the fact that our low prices are consistent with a

High Grade of Quality.

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Moses Weisel,
Water Street, Elizabeth City, N. C.

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Superior to all Substitutes
For raising and making Light, Digestible Biscuits, Bread, Tea Cake, Pies, Muffins, Waffles, Johnny Cake, Corn Bread, Short Cake, Pot Pies, Dumplings, Boiled Puddings and Buckwheat. 8 pound cans 5 cents. Sold by Coast Merchants. **Drew Manufacturing Co.,** BALTIMORE, Md.

OUR NEW IMPROVED SINGER
HIGH ARM, THIS STYLE, ONLY $26.00
SELF-SETTING NEEDLE. All Attachments, 6 years guarantee.

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$6000.00 a year is being made by John R. Goodwin, Troy, N. Y., at work for us. Reader, you may not make as much, but we can teach you quickly how to earn from $5 to $10 a day at the start, and more as you go on. Both sexes, all ages. In any part of America, you can commence at home, giving all your time, or spare moments only to the work. All is new. Great pay SURE for every worker. We start you, furnishing everything. EASILY, SPEEDILY learned. PARTICULARS FREE. Address at once, STINSON & CO., PORTLAND, MAINE.

THE HOMEWARD JOURNEY.

The President Enroute From the Pacific Slope.

Receptions in the Cities Through Which He Passed.

The President and party entered the State of Idaho about 2 o'clock on the morning of their twenty-fifth day out from Washington, and arrived at Boise City at 7 o'clock, mountain time. Three hours were passed pleasantly in that city. The visitors were received at the station by Governor Willey, Mayor Pinney, Senator Shoup, Editor Calvin Cobb and a general committee. A procession composed of United States cavalry, State troops and Grand Army posts with the local fire department escorted them to a gaily decorated stand opposite the main entrance of the Capitol where Governor Willey made an address of welcome on behalf of the State, and Mayor Pinney on behalf of the city. Responses were made by the President, Postmaster-General Wanamaker and Secretary Rusk, after which the President, assisted by the public school children, planted a live oak tree at a prominent point of the Capitol grounds. The entire party then entered the Capitol Building and the Chief Executive held a public reception, during which he shook hands with nearly 1500 people. The introductions were made by the Governor and the Mayor. While these ceremonies were in progress Mrs. Harrison, Mrs. McKee, Mrs. Dimmick and Mrs. Russell Harrison were holding a reception in the parlors of the Sherman House, which were beautifully decorated with flowers and flags for the occasion. The President and party arrived at Pocatello, Idaho, at 7 o'clock that night having had a rather uneventful trip from Boise City across the country of lava beds. They were also met by a committee from Salt Lake Zane, Associate Justice Miller and Anderson and leading citizens who accompanied them to Salt Lake City.

The Presidential party arrived at Salt Lake City, Utah, via the Union Pacific Railroad, at an early hour on the twenty-sixth morning of the trip, and had an enthusiastic welcome, in which all the residents, without regard to politics or religion, seemed to join. Escorted by Governor Thomas, Mayor Scott and a large delegation of citizens, the party proceeded to the Walker House at 8 o'clock and partook of breakfast. They then took places in a procession composed of United States and Territorial troops, Grand Army men, veterans, pioneers, and other local organizations, and were escorted to a gaily decorated pavilion in Liberty Park, where a formal address was made by Governor Thomas on behalf of the Territory and Mayor Scott on behalf of the city. Responses were made by the President, Postmaster-General Wanamaker and Secretary Rusk, and their speeches were loudly applauded. The visitors were then taken to the new Chamber of Commerce and the President formally opened the building for business. He afterward reviewed the public school children on East Brigham street and heard them sing "America" and "Hail Columbia." The Presidential party then paid a short visit to the Mormon Tabernacle and other points of interest.

President Harrison and party arrived at Glenwood Springs, Col., early on the morning of the twenty-seventh day out and though it was not intended, he had a busy time of it. The visitors were welcomed formally by Mayor Rogers, of Glenwood Springs, and a committee and escorted in carriages to the Glenwood Hotel, where they had breakfast. The President, Postmaster-General Wanamaker and Mrs. McKee afterward attended divine services at the First Presbyterian Church. During the morning the President received the delegations from Leadville, Aspen, Colorado Springs and elsewhere. A children's mass meeting was held at Durand's Opera House at three o'clock, in honor of the visitors and it was attended by an immense crowd. The Rev. H. M. Law presided and after the usual devotional exercises Mayor Rogers introduced the President and the Postmaster-General, each of whom made a short address.

The people of Leadville, Col., by persona attention and perfect arrangements made the short visit of the Presidential party to that city on the twenty-eighth day of the outing one of the pleasantest experiences of the tour. The President's train left Gypsum at 3 o'clock in the morning preceded by special trains having on board Governor Routt, ex-Senators Hill and Tabor, Mayor Rogers, of Denver; Mayor Sprague, of Colorado Springs; Colonel H. L. Higgins and the Leadville reception committee. It was 7:30 o'clock when the Presidential train arrived at the Denver and Rio Grande station in Leadville. There was a tremendous crowd in waiting, and as the President stepped from the platform of the observation car a great cheer went up. The party was escorted through the elaborately decorated depot to carriages. Military and civic organizations, secret societies and Grand Army posts and municipal officers formed the escort of the party to the Hotel Ketchan, where the formal ceremonies took place. Speaking for the people of Leadville, Judge L. M. Goddard welcomed the guests to the city, and in concluding his speech presented the President, on behalf of Leadville smelters, with an appropriately inscribed silver brick weighing nearly seven pounds. The President made a brief reply, and Messrs. Wanamaker and Rusk delivered short addresses. The party then returned to the station. The pupils of the public and private schools were congregated at several points along the line of march, and as the President's carriage approached the children sang patriotic songs. To each company of pupils the President expressed his thanks. Mountains of flowers were presented to Mrs. Harrison and the ladies of the party. The Presidential party spent an hour in Pueblo, Col., that afternoon. After Mayor Hamilton had informally welcomed the President to Pueblo the party were escorted to the Mineral Palace, a short halt being made en route to allow the President to review the pupils of the public schools. At the Eighth street station, where a temporary platform had been erected, the President made an address.

President Harrison and his party reached Denver on the morning of the twenty-ninth day of the trip none the worse for an accident at Colorado Springs, where they slept in the vestibule train. None of the party was in the accident, though it was rumored for a time that the President had been hurt. He had concluded his speech from the hotel balcony and was holding a reception in the parlors with Mrs. Harrison, while Mr. Wanamaker was speaking, when the porch below the balcony gave way beneath the weight of the crowd that was pressing into the parlors. Thirty men and women were thrown into the area below the porch, a distance of eight feet. A scene of great confusion ensued. Cries for help were heartrending. However, all were soon rescued and no one was found to be dangerously injured. The President and his friends were received at Denver by the Governor, Senators Teller and Wolcott and a tremendous crowd of cheering people. That afternoon Mr. Harrison and other members of the party made speeches from a stand on Lincoln avenue.

The "special" bearing the Presidential party entered the State of Nebraska at an early hour on the morning of the thirtieth day out from Washington, and the President began the work of the day at 6:30 o'clock, which was the time of his arrival at Hastings. A large crowd, including Grand Army men, civic societies, and school children, were gathered at the station, and the President's appearance on the rear platform provoked enthusiasm. The Chief Executive made an address. Governor Thayer, Lieutenant-Governor Majors, and all the State officers joined the visitors at Crete and welcomed them to the State. The travelers arrived at Lincoln at 9 o'clock and received a cordial welcome. A procession was formed and the visitors were escorted in carriages to the Capitol, where formal addresses of welcome were made by Governor Thayer on behalf of the State, and by the Mayor of Lincoln on behalf of the citizens. Appropriate responses were made by the President, the Postmaster-General, and the Secretary of Agriculture. Nowhere did the President receive a heartier or more enthusiastic welcome than was accorded him by the citizens of Omaha. The people turned out en masse in honor of the occasion, and they cheered the President nearly the entire time of his appearance in the city in public. The visitors were met at the station by a large committee of citizens headed by Mayor Cushing and the City Council and taken to the Court House stand. The President held a public reception, during which he shook hands with several thousand persons. The reception was followed by a drive over the principal part of the city and to the high school, where nearly 12,000 school children were gathered. They greeted the Chief Magistrate with national airs and received his thanks in a short speech. A similar scene was enacted at Creighton College, after which the visitors proceeded to the residence of ex-Senator Saunders and had dinner.

Thousands of visitors from neighboring towns helped the people of Springfield, Ill., welcome President Harrison to the Flower City on the morning of the thirty-first day of the jaunt. At Springfield Junction, a short distance from the city, Governor Fifer, Senators Cullom and Palmer, Congressman Springer, Mayor Lawrence and other prominent persons met the President at 9:15 o'clock. Notice that the President had arrived at the station was given to the crowds in the streets by a Presidential salute fired by State troops. Carriages in waiting were placed in the center of the procession and the President was escorted through the principal streets to the Lincoln monument. A temporary stand at the monument accommodated the Presidential party and their hosts during the exercises. Mayor Lawrence presided. Governor Fifer delivered an address of welcome, to which the President made brief answer. This concluded the exercises, and the visitors were driven rapidly under an escort of mounted aides to the State House. Another great crowd surrounded a platform in front of the Capitol. A few minutes were spent here, the President making brief remarks to the assemblage, and carriages were again taken. Quick driving brought the party back to the station at the specified time, the train leaving for Indianapolis at 10:20 o'clock.

The President and party had an enthusiastic reception at Decatur where they arrived at 11:30 o'clock, and remained ten minutes. They were met at the station by Mayor Chambers and a committee of citizens and escorted to a stand near by, where the President made an address. The Presidential train arrived in Indianapolis, Ind., promptly on schedule time—4:45 o'clock in the afternoon—and its approach was heralded by a salute fired by Battery A, Light Artillery. The preparations for the President's reception were magnificent in every way. The crowd gave the President a genuine Hoosier welcome to his old home. Arrived at the stand, Governor Hovey addressed the multitude, and Mayor Sullivan, in a neat speech, welcomed the President home, and President Harrison responded briefly. As the President remained but forty-five minutes in the city the entire programme of the line of march was not carried out. A hurried embarkation was made, and the party was on the home stretch for Washington.

LATER NEWS.

SPINAL meningitis continues to reap a harvest in McKeesport, Penn., among the children. Within the period of two days not less than six deaths occurred from this cause. More than one hundred children and young people have died from this disease alone in McKeesport within the past few weeks.

AN order was issued from the headquarters of the National Guard withdrawing the last of the troops from the Pennsylvania coke region. Sheriff McCormick informed Governor Pattison of his ability to preserve the peace.

BY a boiler explosion in a sawmill at Wilson's Station, Md., three men and a boy were killed and two others were seriously hurt.

THE Indians in the Okanogan country, Washington, are in a state of consternation owing to the prevalence of "la grippe." One hundred or more have died. They are moving rapidly to Idaho and other parts.

THE Halls and the Steeles, two well known families of Hager, W. Va., engaged in a fight. The two families have long kept up a feud. Samuel and Hiram Steele were slain, and Len Hall and Lewis Hall desperately wounded.

THE total value of the exports of domestic mineral oils from the United States during the month of April, 1891, was $3,808,259; 1890, $3,716,263.

COMMANDER EVANS, Lieutenant-Commander Couden and Lieutenant Meigs have been designated as a board to conduct the tests of the guns of the dynamite cruiser Vesuvius in Chesapeake Bay.

THE report of the statistician of the Department of Agriculture shows an increase since April of last year of more than 100 per cent. in the price of corn and oats, thirty per cent. and more in wheat in primitive markets, thirty-two per cent. in Chicago for choice beeves and thirty-four per cent. for Texans, and advanced values of all cereals and meats.

AN anti-European riot has taken place at Woo Hoo, China. The natives attacked and burned the Catholic mission and a number of dwelling houses belonging to Europeans. The Europeans took refuge on the hulks anchored in the river.

A MACHINIST named Franz Meyer, living in Hanover, Germany, beheaded his wife with a hatchet while she was cooking supper, and then committed suicide by hanging himself to the kitchen door frame.

SERIOUS anti-Semitic trouble has again broken out in Corfu. Two Hebrews were killed and a number were injured. Troops again dispersed the rioters and surrounded the Hebrew quarters. British and French gunboats have been ordered to the scene.

DURING a fierce storm which swept over the town of Massowah, Egypt, a building used as a barracks and containing a number of Italian soldiers suddenly collapsed, killing six of the men outright and seriously injuring ten others.

RECENTLY, while riding in company with a few officers near the city of Jacmel, President Hippolite, of Hayti, was fired upon by four men hidden under a bridge over which he was passing. Two of his companions were killed, and in the excitement which followed the assassins escaped.

THE *Anglo-American*, of the City of Mexico, published rumors of the sinking of the Itata by the United States cruiser Charleston, but gave neither time nor place. The authorities there said they had no information whatever concerning the matter.

THE Senate of Connecticut, on motion of Senator Cleveland, adjourned until June 15.

THE late Senator Hearst's horses were sold at Sheepshead Bay (N. Y.) race track; Tournament fetched $33,500, Canvass $21,500; total for twenty-six head, $128,000.

AMEER BEN ALI, known as "Frenchy No. 1," the alleged American imitator of "Jack the Ripper," has been held by the Coroner's jury in New York City for the murder of Carrie Brown, or "Old Shakespeare."

O. R. WILSON, ex-Mayor of Great Bend, Kan., has absconded. He is a defaulter to the extent of $40,000.

THE Chicago and Northwestern Railroad summarily discharged all union switchmen, 400 in number, for insubordination. The other employes support the company.

THE Rev. Thomas F. Gaylor, Chancellor of the University of the South, at Sewanee, Tenn., has been elected Bishop of Georgia by the Diocesan Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

THE United States ship Mohican has been ordered to relieve the Ranger, which is now on the Mexican coast making a survey.

SECRETARY FOSTER has directed the Collector of Customs at New York to refuse entry of goods in the name of the custom house brokers or others who are merely consignees, unless they disclose upon the entry the name of the ultimate consignee or purchaser.

AT Ironsides, Canada, the house of F. Hudson was destroyed by fire. James Hudson, aged twenty-two, and a daughter, aged six, were burned to death.

CHINA has determined to send an exhibit to the World's Fair.

PREMIER DI RUDINI told the Italian Chamber of Deputies that European sympathy was with Italy in the New Orleans affair.

TERRIBLE CATASTROPHE.

Five Men Killed by an Explosion in an Oil Steamer's Hold.

A terrific explosion occurred on a recent morning at London, England, in the forehold of the tank steamer Tahcarville, by which five lives were lost, thirteen persons were severely injured and the steamer was badly damaged.

The steamer is engaged in carrying bulk oil from American ports, and was undergoing repairs on the dry dock at Newport at the time of the explosion. It is supposed the gases which accumulate in the hold of all oil-carrying steamers was the cause of the explosion.

ROASTED ALIVE.

A Train Caught in a Pennsylvania Forest Fire.

Disaster Overtakes a Crew of Seventy Men.

A dispatch from Condersport, Penn., says: The pretty little lumber and farming towns of Austin, Costello, Galeton, and Moore's Run are on the verge of a panic, two especially being threatened with annihilation from fires that seem to form an impenetrable wall on every side.

For several days and nights the skies have been lighted with fires in almost every direction. Farmers and lumber camps have suffered most heretofore, but now the fierce and snaky lines of flame have crept steadily toward the towns until they are in great danger, and every possible effort is being made to save them.

At Moore's Run, on the picturesque Sinnemahoning road, a train load of seventy-five milling men sent from Austin had been fighting back the fire with every means at their command. They made trenches, piled up earth, and lighted back fires, but were finally obliged to retreat.

The men hastily boarded the train and started to make a run to another point, when it was found they were hemmed in by the forest on one side and a huge skidway of logs on the other. It was decided to dash past the burning skidway, and the engineer and fireman with faces covered with dampened cloths, and their hands and arms wrapped in wool, mounted the little engine, and pulled out through the wall of fire. The seventy-five exhausted men gathered in groups on the flat cars for protection, or lay on their faces on the floor. As the blazing furnaces of logs was approached the heat became unbearable and the smoke so blinding and stifling that the men were obliged to cover their faces with cloths.

The engineer had forgotten that such great heat would spread the rails, and he pulled the throttle wide open in the hope of sooner escaping from the torments of heat and smoke.

There was a lurch, an ominous heaving, and a shriek as the train toppled over into the fire. The cars caught fire as so many cigar boxes would, and the men within them, half blinded and scarcely realizing anything except that they were being slowly roasted to death, struggled desperately back upon the track, where only for the time at least safely lay.

Those uninjured from the wreck and only smarting from the pain of intense heat turned their burned hands to aid their more unfortunate fellows.

Superintendent Badger, of the Sinnemahoning Valley road, was in charge of the relief train that had worked the hardest of all.

When the train was ditched he must have been injured so as to be unable to help himself. Owing to the smoke and panic he was not found until too late—fastened down in the wreck he had evidently slowly roasted to death.

Six others also perished, and thirty others of the party were badly burned, many probably fatally, owing to their inhaling the flames. Seven others are missing, and their fate is yet unknown, though their bones are probably among the charred remnants of the train and logs.

Relief parties started for the scene as soon as the news was known, many relatives of the missing men insisting upon accompanying the train. Owing to the great devastation, communication is badly interrupted.

As to the damage, it is known that 40,000,000 feet of hemlock logs and timber and 25,000 cords of valuable bark have already been destroyed, and the fires are still raging without any appreciable diminution.

A million beacon lights seem burning from every mountain and hillside, and the air is so oppressive that many workers faint from exhaustion, and have to be dragged away.

The fires have been raging for forty-eight hours, and twelve miles of lumber territory have already been burned.

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

GENERAL BUTLER is seventy-three years old.

GENERAL JOHN S. MOSBY now lives at Alexandria, Va.

TIM HEALY claims that he wrote Parnell's speeches for him.

VON MOLTKE had 516 original poems sent him on his last birthday.

THE Emperor and Empress of Japan are convalescing from the grip.

MR. STANLEY states specifically that he will not return to Africa again.

THE King of Greece has made $6,000,000 in speculation on the London Change.

LORD TENNYSON once refused an offer of $5000 for ninety-six lines of poetry.

KING HUMBERT, of Italy, has 2000 blooded horses in his three stables near Pisa.

FRANK TALMAGE, a son of the Rev. T. De Witt, is studying for the Presbyterian ministry.

THE German Kaiser will not visit King Herbert this year because of Italy's friendly attitude with France.

GENERAL MANUEL CASTRO, one of the old Mexican officers of California, recently died at his home in that State.

DUBOIS, the French sculptor, piqued that his statue was badly placed in the Paris Salon, has smashed it to atoms.

W. BOURKE COCKRAN, Tammany Hall's most noted orator, was once a clerk in A. T. Stewart's store, in New York City.

IT is said in Washington that Senator Edmunds declined a seat in the United States Supreme Court bench three times.

THE big winner in the late flurry in wheat in San Francisco was Geo. McNear, the grain king of California. His profits are estimated at about $500,000.

GEORGE MEREDITH, the great English novelist, lived on nothing but oatmeal one entire year, in order to save money to pay off his father's debt.

THEODORE TILTON lives in comparative quiet and obscurity in Paris, and gains a moderate income by literary work. He is said to have given up all desire for returning to this country to live.

HENRY HART, one of New York's railway and steamship magnates, is over eighty, a bachelor, of small stature, rugged build, and is as active as a man of thirty. He is said to be worth over $50,000,000.

PRESIDENT BALMACEDA, of Chili, is a stern and arbitrary man, with cold gray eyes, thin lips, and an angular chin. He possesses more education and ability than are usually found in a South American dictator.

IT is the boast of Dr. Gallinger, the new Senator from New Hampshire, that he has set type in nearly every newspaper office north of Mason and Dixon's line and between Maine and Mississippi. His political career began in 1884, when he was elected to Congress.

PRESIDENT JAMES S. CLARKSON, of the National Republican League, is just forty-six years old. He has lived in Iowa since he was a boy of twelve, and he began his career in life as a compositor on the *Iowa State Register*, of which he was until recently tae owner.

EIGHTEEN STRIKERS SHOT.

A Denver Brickyard the Scene of a Fatal Encounter.

A terrible fight took place the other forenoon at Denver, Col., between a party of striking brickmakers and a gang of colored men who had been engaged by F. N. Davis, the proprietor of the brickyard, to take their places. Davis, his son and seven colored men, all heavily armed, were going to work when they were intercepted by a band of strikers and ordered back. Davis warned the strikers to get out of the way. The latter refused and Davis and his men opened fire. Two of the strikers are mortally wounded and sixteen others are more or less hurt. The Davis party were all arrested. Davis says the strikers had guns, but the latter deny it.

FIFTY-FIVE DROWNED.

A Steamer Loaded With Colonists Founders—Only One Saved.

The steamer Lucy Lowe has foundered in the Straits of Juan de Fuca with fifty-five colonists on board. The party, numbering fifty-six, left Tacoma, Washington, to settle on land near the mouth of the Gueslahes River, but were beaten back by high seas and became short of food. John N. Grant, of Tacoma, the only survivor, returned with the news. The entire party has been lost.

SCARCITY of paper money in California was shown when a Chinese curio merchant refused to accept a one dollar Treasury note from the President during his visit to Delmonte in payment for a sea shell. He could not be persuaded that it was good money, and the President had to exchange the bill for a silver dollar before the Chinaman would let him have the trinket.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Eastern and Middle States.

THE Spring Garden National Bank and the Penn Safe Deposit and Trust Company, of Philadelphia, Penn., closed their doors.

CHIEF OF POLICE MARCUS E. SNYDER, of South Bethlehem, Penn., shot himself in the head and near the heart, and died in less than an hour. He and his wife had had a quarrel.

IN the vicinity of Oil City, Penn., four gas wells, eight oil wells, several tanks and about eight square miles of forest were burned by forest fires.

THE big wholesale grocery store of Francis H. Leggett & Co., in New York City, was damaged by fire, with the stock, to the extent of about $430,000.

THE entire peach crop of Connecticut will not reach 1000 baskets. The loss by frost will be at least $30,000.

THE fiftieth anniversary of the German Young Men's Association, of Buffalo, N. Y., was celebrated in Music Hall, the magnificent home of the organization. Ex-President Cleveland was present, it being his first visit to that city since 1885.

Two children of Charles Tilden and Edward Douglas, of Suffield, Conn., aged nine and ten years, were killed by an express train while crossing the track on their way to school.

THE Crawford County Grand Jury, Meadville, Penn., found three true bills for embezzlement against ex-State Senator George B. Delamater and his sons, ex-State Senator George W. Delamater, Thomas A., and Victor M. Delamater.

EX-PRESIDENT CLEVELAND addressed the Cleveland Democracy at Buffalo, N. Y., at the opening of its new club house.

THE Presbytery of New York decided that Professor Briggs should be tried for heresy.

LEVY BROTHERS & Co., one of the largest wholesale clothing manufacturers in New York City, were closed up by the Sheriff. Their liabilities are $900,000, and the assets nominal. The senior member of the firm went crazy over the catastrophe.

South and West.

WILLIAM PRICE, colored, was hanged at Marshall, Mo., for assaulting Alice Ninas, who afterward committed suicide.

REPORTS from all sections of Kentucky, Northern Tennessee and Southern Indiana indicate the destruction by frosts of nearly all forms of garden vegetables.

TEN thousand people assembled in Decatur County, twenty miles east of Columbus, Ind., to witness the unveiling of a monument erected to mark the center of population of the United States.

FOUR tramps and 360 cattle were killed in a wreck on the Santa Fe Railway, near Trinidad, Col.

PILOT DILL, who took the Chilian steamer Itata to sea, and the supercargo of the Robert and Minnie were arrested in California by Federal officers. The United States steamer Charleston sailed in pursuit of the Itata.

THE cable station of the elevated railway at Kansas City, Mo., was destroyed by fire.

GEORGE LEWIS, a colored soldier, a military prisoner at Lansing, Kan., by one of the cleverest series of forgery on record very nearly secured his release on a bogus order from the Secretary of War and the possession at the same time of $24,000 on a raised draft. It was pure accident which frustrated the design.

THE Italian Consul at New Orleans, La., Signor Corte, has been magnificently entertained, in order to furnish the Italian Government with an exact account of the events which have taken place since the murder of Chief of Police Hennessy.

MAJOR P. H. DOWNING, Collector of the Port of San Pedro, Cal., died a few days ago. He is the fourth occupant of that office who has died during the present Administration.

ASBURY GREEN, colored, sentenced to twenty-one years in the penitentiary for a felonious assault upon Mrs. Howard Tolson, was taken from jail at Centerville, Md., and hanged to a tree. The mob was composed of farmers.

RICARDO TRUMBULL, a member of the Chilian Congress and partisan of the insurgent party, was arrested at San Francisco, Cal., by the United States Marshal for violating the neutrality laws, in connection with the shipment of arms and munitions of war, on the schooner Robert and Minnie and on the steamer Itata. His bail was fixed at $15,000, and he was released, with John D. and Adolph Spreckels as sureties.

Washington.

JULIUS ERASMUS HILGARD, late Superintendent of the United States Coast Survey, died in Washington. He was born in Zweibrucken, Bavaria, on January 7, 1825.

THE Census Bureau issued a bulletin on mica production in the United States. The production during the census year was confined to New Hampshire, North Carolina, Virginia and South Dakota and amounted to 44,500 pounds of cut mica, valued at $54,000.

SECRETARY BLAINE has called upon the Consular officers of the United States for information on local transportation in the principal cities of the Consular districts. The State Department intends to publish this matter in the Consular reports.

A MOVEMENT is on foot in the various departments of the Government located in Washington to establish a pension scheme for the benefit of superannuated clerks.

THE United States Supreme Court has affirmed the sentences of murderers Jugiro, Wood, Smiler and Slocum to be electrocuted in Sing Sing (N. Y.) Prison.

THE United States Supreme Court sustains the judgment of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania against the Pullman Palace Car Company in the matter of the taxation of that company.

THE Signal Office at Washington reports an unusually low temperature with frost all over the country.

PENSION COMMISSIONER RAUM estimates that the expenditures for pensions during the present fiscal year will be $118,000,000 or $9,769,000 less than the amount appropriated for soldiers' pensions.

THE Chief of the Bureau of Statistics reports that the total values of the exports of domestic breadstuffs from the United States during the month of April, 1891, were $12,373,827; April, 1890, $15,543,912.

THE State Department received notice that the Italian Government has selected Cesare Poma, now Consul at Boston, Mass., to act as Consul at New Orleans in place of Consul Corte, recalled to Rome by his Government.

Foreign.

MME. BLAVATSKY, the noted co-founder of the Theosophical Society, died in London, England, recently, aged sixty. Her body was cremated at Woking.

AT Hardebeck, Germany, the wife of a blacksmith named Homfeld, while possessed with religious mania, dressed her two children in white, held them over a vessel and cut their throats, letting the blood fall into the receptacle.

THE Pacific express jumped the track near Sunbury, Canada. A man named McAlpin was killed and four others injured. Two cars were burned.

THE revolutionary movement in Honduras has been quelled.

THE Swedish bark Helega was wrecked off Newfoundland and eleven lives were lost.

FOURTEEN persons were burned to death in a fire which destroyed seventeen houses in the hamlet of Kotzon, on the island of Wallin, off Stettin, Germany.

THERE is a financial panic in Portugal; the Government granted sixty days' delay in the payment of all obligations.

THE House of Commons expelled Captain Verney, who was recently convicted of immorality.

A CHILIAN man-of-war, defeated by an insurgent cruiser, went into Callao for repairs. The Peruvian authorities refused to allow her to make the repairs and fit out again.

EDISON'S CONJURY.

Wonders Which He Has in Store for Musicians and "Sports."

Thomas A. Edison arrived in Chicago. When asked if he had an electric novelty in store for the Columbian Exposition, he said:

"I have a thing in view, but the details are yet somewhat hazy. My intention is to have such a happy combination of photography and electricity that a man can sit in his own parlor and see depicted on a curtain the forms of the players in opera on a distant stage and hear the voices of the singers. When the system is perfected, which will be in time for the fair, each little muscle of the singer's face will be seen to work, every color of his attire will be exactly reproduced, and the stride and positions will be natural and will vary as do those of the person himself.

"To the sporting fraternity I will state that ere long this system can be applied to prize fights. The whole scene, with the noise of the blows, talk, etc., will be truthfully transferred. Arrangements can be made to send views of the mill à la stock and race ticker."

CZAREVITCH ATTACKED.

Russia's Crown-Prince Wounded in Japan.

CZAREVITCH OF RUSSIA.

A dispatch received from Tokio, the capital of Japan, announces that an attempt has been made on the life of the Czarevitch, the heir to the Russian throne. Although he was seriously wounded, he is considered to be out of danger.

The scene of the attempted assassination was at Kioto (now officially called Saikio) or "western capital," the former capital of Japan, on the island of Hondo, twenty-seven miles by rail northeast of Osaka and about two hundred and fifty miles southwest of Tokio.

The Czarevitch had gone to a picturesque resort known as Otsu, on Lake Biwaumi, six miles from Kioto. There a native policeman, named Tsuda Sanzo, struck the Czarevitch on the head with a sword with intent to murder him, but owing to the toughness and thickness of the Czarevitch's sun helmet the wound inflicted by the sword was not serious. The injury is described as a sword cut on the side of the forehead. The Czarevitch and party immediately returned to Kioto, and there obtained skilful surgical assistance. It is believed that the culprit is insane, or that brooding over fancied wrongs he was tempted to commit the deed by the presence of the illustrious guest. The Emperor and Ministers hurried to Kioto to express their concern and sympathy.

The Czarevitch, who was born in 1868, had been traveling in India and China for some time, and had recently returned to Hong Kong from Canton, and started for Foo Chow and Han Kow. After leaving China the Czarevitch started for Japan and expected, according to the route mapped out for him, to reach Vladivostock at the end of May.

FIERCE FOREST FIRES.

The Lower Peninsula of Michigan All Ablaze.

Meagre reports from the vast district in the central part of Michigan show that that section was the scene of devastating forest fires for three days.

These reports more than confirm the worst fears, and show a widespread line of disaster not equalled since the great wood fires of 1871. The fires burned down the telegraph lines, made railroading dangerous and wiped out barns, houses, stores, churches, and mills, with millions upon millions of feet of lumber and logs. A smart gale swept the flames about at will.

The line of flames reached almost without a break from Macon County, on Lake Michigan, to Iosco County, on Lake Huron, with the forests of Lake Osceola, Clare, Gladwin, Ogemaw and Acona, where General Alger owns large interests, all ablaze.

Another fire of scarcely less magnitude existed in the Upper Peninsula. The incline of the Duluth, South Shore and Atlantic Railroad through Marquette, Houghton, Baraga and Ontanagon Counties was in the path of the flames. Two railroad bridges were burned on that line, and the telegraph lines are in bad shape.

The flames swept into Oscoea and burned out $200,000 worth of property. Two houses and 7,000,000 feet of lumber were burned.

The Chicago and West Michigan station at Shields, Mich., was destroyed by forest fires. Eighteen Chicago and West Michigan freight cars were burned at Lilley Junction. At Brightley, on the Chicago and West Michigan road, 2,000,000 feet of logs, owned by Dunshem, Bolinder & Co., of Muskegon, were destroyed.

Walkerville, a small town in Oceana County, the terminus of Butter's and Peters's logging road, was totally destroyed by fire. The hotel, livery stable, stores, saloons, blacksmith shop, and nearly all the dwellings went up in smoke, with 300,000 hard-wood logs.

The inhabitants of Bear Lake, Manistee County, were burned out and compelled to wade into the lake up to their necks to save their lives. The long railroad bridge at Sturgeon River was burned.

Late despatches from several points said that rain had fallen and the worst was thought to be over.

THE LABOR WORLD.

NEW YORK has a Hebrew Painters' Union.

A PASSAIC (N. J.) hod carrier has just died worth $75,000.

PARIS' Palace of Industry is used to lodge 2500 unemployed.

SAN FRANCISCO has a working girls' lunch-room and recreation resort.

THE sailor jacket makers have organized a union in New York City.

RAILWAY men in England appear to be especially subject to la grippe.

A HALF-DOZEN labor men were re-elected to the New Zealand Parliament.

THE New York Central Railroad has cut down the wages of its switchmen.

THE Boston Waiters' Union is engaged in organizing the waiteresses of that city.

A NATIONAL Assembly of the Knights of Labor has been formed in Great Britain.

THE bill for weekly payments of wages was signed by Governor Fifer, of Illinois.

THE cost of the strike in the coke regions of Pennsylvania is estimated at $3,500,000.

MESSENGER boys struck for a cent increase per message, in their pay, at Portland, Me.

NEW divisions of the Brotherhood of Railway Conductors continue to be organized every week.

THERE are now twelve carriage-makers' unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

THE Trenton (N. J.) street-car companies have reduced the wages of their employees, 100 in number.

UTICA TOWNSHIP, Ind., is in a state of terror over the appearance of a drove of wild dogs which have already attacked one man.

THE MARKETS.

	NEW YORK.			
Beeves	3 50	@	5 50	
Milch Cows, com. to good	25 00	@	50 00	
Calves, common to prime	3 40	@	6 25	
Sheep	5 25	@	6 00	
Lambs	5 00	@	7 50	
Hogs—Live	4 85	@	5 50	
Dressed	6	@	7½	
Flour—City Mill Extra	5 00	@	5 30	
Patents	5 50	@	6 25	
Wheat—No. 2 Red	1 14¾	@	1 15	
Rye—State	—	@	90	
Barley—Two-rowed State	—	@	80	
Corn—Ungraded Mixed	77	@	82	
Oats—No. 1 White	—	@	64	
Mixed Western	54	@	60	
Hay—Fair to Good	60	@	65	
Straw—Long Rye	80	@	85	
Lard—City Steam	—	@	5 90	
Butter—State Creamery	27	@	27½	
Dairy, fair to good	23	@	26	
West. Im. Creamery	21	@	26	
Factory	14	@	24	
Cheese—State Factory	10	@	12	
Skims—Light	7	@	9¾	
Western	8½	@	11½	
Eggs—State and Penn	16¾	@	16¾	
	BUFFALO.			
Steers—Western	—	@	—	
Sheep—Medium to Good	5 00	@	7 00	
Lambs—Fair to Good	5 25	@	11 00	
Hogs—Good to Choice Yorks	4 90	@	5 10	
Flour—Winter Patent	5 75	@	5 90	
Wheat—No. 1 Northern	1 11	@	1 12	
Corn—No. 2, Yellow	69	@	70	
Oats—No. 2, White	—	@	57	
Barley—No. 2 Canada	—	@	90	
	BOSTON.			
Egg—Near-by	16	@	17	
Seeds—Timothy, Northern	2 00	@	2 25	
Clover, Northern	10	@	11	
Hay—Fair	12 00	@	13 00	
Straw—Good to Prime	17 50	@	18 00	
Butter—Firsts	22	@	27	
	WATERTOWN (MASS.) CATTLE MARKET.			
Beef—Dressed weight	6	@	8	
Sheep—Live weight	4½	@	5¼	
Lambs	3	@	9	
Hogs—Northern	4¾	@	5¼	
	PHILADELPHIA.			
Flour—Penn. family	—	@	4 90	
Wheat—No. 2 Red, May	1 11	@	1 12	
Corn—No. 2 Mixed, May	73	@	73	
Oats—Ungraded White	—	@	58½	
Potatoes	90	@	1 30	
Butter—Creamery Extra	—	@	22	
Cheese—Part skims	6	@	8	

THE NATIONAL GAME.

THE Clevelands have six left-handed batters.

THE Baltimores play a strong up-hill game.

GRIFFIN is the best center fielder Brooklyn ever had.

GLASSCOCK is doing great all-round work for the New York Club.

"KID" MADDEN, released by Boston, has been signed by Baltimore.

"GLASS arms" are very fashionable among the ball players at present.

THE Columbus pitchers are to be played in turn this season, win or lose.

MILWAUKEE'S star pitcher, Davies, is known as the "shadow twirler."

THE team work of the Boston Association aggregation is well nigh perfect.

THE once noted catcher, John Clapp, is now a policeman in Ithaca, N. Y.

CLEVELAND claims the fastest outfield in the League in McLean, Davis and Johnson.

THE trouble with Mike Kelly's team, the Cincinnati Association club, is poor pitchers.

CLEVELAND objects to the hideous old title "Spiders," for her present tight little team.

CAPTAIN ANSON, of the Chicagos, is doing well for his twenty-first year on the diamond.

THE famous Silver King, of St. Louis, will receive a salary of $5000 for playing with Pittsburg.

THE experiment of baseball by electric light, which has failed so often, is to be once more tried in Dover, N. H.

JERRY DENNY has been laid off by New York for inferior work. Bassett is playing third base for the present

JIM O'ROURKE, of the New Yorks, has never been released by any club, and he has played for nineteen seasons.

CATCHER ROBINSON, of Baltimore, was the first player in the country this year to make two home runs in one game

A CONNELLSVILLE (Penn.) fifteen-year-old boy named Frank Murphy is reported as able to throw a ball 105½ yards easily.

THERE are three outfield captains in the Association—Duffy, of Boston; Wood, of the Athletics, and Visner, of Washington.

CLARKSON, of the Boston League, and Radbourne, of the Cincinnati League, have received the worst drubbing so far this season.

THE Association clubs seem to be divided into two groups, and the battle for the lead is between Baltimore, Boston, Louisville and St. Louis.

THE baseball season, which commences in England about the middle of June, promises to be far more interesting than any of its predecessors.

EVERY player on the New York team is a star, and for that reason nobody wants to offer any advice to anybody else as to what he should do.

HOY, the deaf-mute center fielder of the St. Louis Browns, can talk a little now, having gradually learned it by the new method of lip imitation.

OUTFIELDER DAVIS is doing great work for Cleveland in the field and at the bat. He is one of the few great players developed by the League in fateful 1890.

"MIKE" KELLY, Captain of the Cincinnati Association team, was presented with a horse and buggy at a recent game in Boston. The present is the gift of his Boston friends.

IT doesn't seem to make any difference what company Dan Brouthers, now of the Boston Association, is in, he always found at or near the top of the batting list. To-day he leads the Association.

PITCHER STAGG, formerly of the Yale College team, who has been secured as instructor of the Chicago University, will train a team to represent the university in a proposed college league in the West.

THE games thus far this season in the National League have shown that the clubs, with, possibly, the exception of Cincinnati, are evenly matched, and the race for the pennant bids fair to be the closest ever seen.

HARRY WRIGHT says Galvin will outlast some of the young pitchers now coming to the front. His pitching motion,